The Bombay Gazette.

No 8,768.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

	Rs.	
First insertion	5	0
Second do.	2	8
Third do.	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½ As.

line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. SIR J. LAWRENCE, 700 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander G. Baldwin, on SATURDAY, the 17th March 1877, at 4 P. M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. PUTTIALLA, 840 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander R. Henderson, on FRIDAY, the 16th March, 1877, at 4 P. M. to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 A.M.

The S.S. PUTTIALLA, 840 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander R. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 16th March 1877, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. AKOLA, 572 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T M. Williams, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 20th March, 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Verawul, Pore Bunder, Mangrole and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

PERSIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 31st March 1877.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY 1st April 1877.
ASSIRIA to sail on SUNDAY, 15th April 1877.
BATAVIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st May 1877.
INDIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 20th May 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st June 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at [illegible] A. M.; any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, [illegible]th January 1877.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.
TO LEAVE END OF MARCH.

THE S. S. RINALDO, 1,840 Tons, will be despatched as above. She has excellent accommodation amidships for a limited number of First-Class Passengers.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.
KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st March 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL,
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S. S. TRINACRIA will sail positively on WEDNESDAY, the 21st March, and will be followed by the S. S. EUROPA on WEDNESDAY, the 18th April.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

1st CLASS TO NAPLES	Rs. 400
Do. TO LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents

Bombay, 28th February 1877.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

FOR SALE.

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette.*

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

FOR SALE, AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK.

ALSO

[illegible]OND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

[illegible]ly to the Manager *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
—	SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	19th Mar.
S.	MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	26th do.
—	PERA	2119	450	Geo. Hyde	2nd April.
S.	MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	9th do.
—	SIAM	3000	500	N. W. Haselwood	16th do.
S.	MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	23rd do.
—	NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	30th do.
S.	ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	7th May.
—	THIBET	2591	400	G. P. Cates	14th do.
S.	SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	21st do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked S. proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th February 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 20th March 1877, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon,

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. LOMBARDY, (2,723 Tons and 450 H. P.), Captain W. B. HALL, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 17th March 1877.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th March 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports calling at Galle),

Vessels.	Tons.	H P.		
TANJORE	2263	450	Capt J. Orman	31st March at 3 P. M.
TRAVANCORE	1900	300	Capt W Barratt	28th April at 3 P. M.
BANGALORE	2663	500	Capt G.N. Hector	14th May at 3 P. M.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th March 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND Co.

SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

Notice is hereby given, that by order of Mr. Ramchunder Bulvunt, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Room, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 P.M., on account and at the risk of following pledgers on account and at the risk of the Jakorbaee, widow of Sha Herjewundass Sakerchund:—

1 pearl nose ring, 3 diamond earrings 1 emerald ring, 1 diamond ring, 1 tunmunee set with pearl and diamond, 1 kap set with pearl and diamond, 1 dunni, 1 saturn ring, 1 diamond earring 1 pair gold sackla 4½ tolas, 1 pair gold cudda 30 tolas, 1 gold chain, 1 gold chundunhar 12½ tolas.

On account and at the risk of the firm of Gokul Saknichund—1 gold vac, 1 gold kalegathi 1 pair gold bangles, 1 gold kantlee, 2 pair gold sackla, 21 diamonds, 1 pearl chokda 2 pearl setlada, 1 pair diamond chodas, 2 pairs pearl bangles, 1 diamond ring, 1 diamond chokda and 1 pearl nose ring.

On account and at the risk of Pranjewundass Herjeewundass—

1 emerald gorvala, 1 pearl tunmunee, 1 diamond paluck, 1 pair of gold bangles, 1 pearl and emerald kunthee, 1 diamond ring, 1 pearl chokada, 1 gold toolseputy.

On account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Gopalrao Ramchunder Bhatay—

2 gold toolseputy.

For further particulars apply to undersigned.

SHAMROW PANDURANG,
Attorney for Ramchunder Bulvant.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A large sized valuable C. Spring Barouche, by Laurie and Warner, in first rate order.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 16th March 1877.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of musical instruments such as cornets, baritone, bombardin, contra bass, violin, cymbals, flutes, flageolets, guitars, &c., of best quality and other fancy goods in trade of Messrs. Lobo, Pinto and Farria, at Kalbadavie Road.

Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Company are instructed by Mortgagee to sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY next the 18th instant, at 11 A. M., precisely, at Kalbadavie Road, little opposite to Messrs. Jamsetjee Nowrojee & Co., the following fancy goods in trade of Messrs. Lobo, Pinto and Farria, on their account and risk, viz:—

Lady's silk handkerchiefs, silk tapes, necklaces, silk belt and stockings, fiddle's guitars, and piano strings and wire, bass wire, piano keys, fiddle tails, accordians, concertinas flutes, picolo, flageolets, cymbals, violins, guitars, cornets, barit no, bombardon, contra bass, full size drum leathers and other musical instruments of best quality, lady's and gentlemen's silk gloves, scented soap by Pessie and Lubin, ball soaps, double and single silk umbrellas for ladies, tortoise hair combs, tambourines, ivory carved fans for ladies illuminum sleeve and stud buttons, walking sticks, velvet and wrap cloth, collars, lady's and gentlemen's straw hats, gentlemen's soft and silk hats, lady's gentlemen's and children's boots and shoes of sizes pictures, spring candlesticks, albums, riding and carriage whips, cup boards with glass doors, dressing glass, sign board, &c., &c.

The property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY GOODS OF VARIETIES.

On MONDAY next, the 19th instant, at 1 P.M. Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their auction room, the following goods just imported:—

3 cases containing nicely gilted and vase pattern, cut glass, punkha proof, ornamental table lamps, with cut glass pillars and bronze figured stand few dozens spare founts.

Few sets of best cutlery with ivory handles.

2 cases of best electro plated and Brittania metal ware consisting of best tea and coffee services, breakfast cruets, few sets of spoons and forks, Brittania metal tea pots of new shapes.

1 case of superior perfumery consisting of eau de lavender and cologne water, assorted perfumes in cut glass, stoppered bottles, &c

1 case of fancy goods consisting of very powerful day and night opera and marine glasses, fancy ivory and pearl opera glasses, fancy leather purses, palanquin time pieces with alarms, bronze time pieces, writing cases of different sizes, card cases, glass paper weights, musical albums, metal soap boxes, mother o' pearl ornaments.

2 cases of oval and round spare domes of different sizes.

On account and at the risk of Seedick Alarukhia.

107 dozen smoking pipes.
15 gross do. do. of other sort.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 16th March 1877.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

No. 40, Meadow Street.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will hold their Usual Auction sale at their room, as follows viz.:—

An invoice of fancy goods, consisting of bronze ornament crystal cut glass, inkstands pearl necklaces and bracelets, mother o'pearl ornaments, brooches and earrings, mirrors, whistles, writing cases, fancy sets of buttons, toys in varieties, smoking pipes, ornaments and other fancy goods, etc.

10 cases of clocks and time-pieces.

1 case fancy woollen cloth, table-covers and lining cloth.

A collection of oilmanstores consisting of biscuits, asparagers, Haricot Verts, Aberdeen pies, chicken soup, fresh haddocks, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF PROVISION.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 P. M. at their room.

A selection of oilmenstores, will sell in small lots, suitable to private purchasers.

The property is now on view.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF THE BEST ALLUMINUM GOLD FANCY ARTICLES, CHINESE ELEGANTLY CARVED IVORY BOXES AND BALLS, JAPANESE LACQUERED AND OTHER GOODS, JEWELLERY &c. &c.

On MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 19th 20th and 21st day of March 1877, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. have instructions from the well-known Firm of Messrs. M. Z. Martin and Co., of Calcutta, to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, No. in Meadow Street, Fort, a very large and the best selections in varieties of the Chinese and Japanese goods, the same comprising:

A grand and most varied assortment of China goods and Japanese wares curiosities, China silks and pine-apple dresses, China crape shawls, jewellery of elegant workmanship. China and Japan tea, dessert and breakfast services, in elegant patterns, handsomely-painted China vases, garden seats and flower pots, beautifully-painted, China sugar jars, magnificent carvings in ivory, etc., richly gilt fancy goods, richly chased keyless hunting gold watches (Repeaters), solid gold snuff boxes, with real enamel mountings, with a mechanical humming bird, harmonifutes, of 3 octaves, with 1 stop.

An early inspection of the above articles is respectfully solicited from the Constituents and the public, as the articles of the above description were never imported in Bombay before.

The property will be on view from to-morrow, delivery to be taken on before Thursday, the 22nd inst., and a deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking down the lots.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 16th March 1877.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

Now Ready.

THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF INDIAN FAMINES.

By "MENTOR."
PRICE ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

For Sale at this Office.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" SHEET ALMANACK for 1877.
PRICE TWO ANNAS.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seal, seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FAREWELL EXHIBITION GAMES OF THE CHAMPION BILLIARD PLAYER.

TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, 16th MARCH 1877.

MR. JOHN ROBERTS, JUNIOR,
CHAMPION BILLIARD PLAYER OF THE WORLD,
Will play
MR. MORENAS
AT THE
FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE,
A GAME OF 1,000 UP,
GIVING HIM A START OF 600 POINTS.

Play to commence precisely at 9 P.M.

At the conclusion of the Match, Mr. ROBERTS will show some of his celebrated FANCY HAND STROKES.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

	Rs.		
Reserved Seats (Body of Hall)	3	0	Each
Gallery	1	8	,,

Seats can be secured at MR. TAYLOR'S BILLIARD ROOMS, BYCULLA, AND FROM M. BRESLAUER & Co.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Chamber of Commerce will be held THIS DAY at 3 P. M. at the Offices of the Chamber.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By Order of the Committee,
J. GORDON Secretary.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 16th March 1877.

NOTICE.—A PUBLIC MEETING will be held in the Rooms of the Chamber of Commerce on FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., to discuss THE NEW BOMBAY COTTON FRAUDS BILL as passed on the 3rd March 1877; and to pass such Resolutions as may be deemed expedient.

By Order of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce,
J. GORDON, Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 15th March 1877.

DR. CHONILALL LALLOOBHOY, of Surat, a skilful Oculist, has successfully taken out from my left eye the cataract from which I had been suffering for nearly a year. Neither did I suffer much at the time of operation nor after the time. I can see now distinctly. I recommend those who suffer from similar diseases to consult the Doctor.

PESTONJEE FRAMJEE DALAL.

Surat, 9th March 1877.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 1 P. M. on the 20th instant for the SUPPLY of GRAINS to the Poona Commissariat for SIX MONTHS, commencing from the 1st proximo.

Mutt, 3½ lacs lbs.; Cooltee 8 lacs lbs.; Gram, 11½ lacs lbs.; Wheat, (Buxee) 2 lacs lbs.; Wheat (Canorpattar) 4 lacs lbs.

All particulars regarding the contract can be obtained at this Office.

W. KEAYS Captain.
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay Executive Commissariat Office, 15th March 1877.

TO LET, the HILL HOUSE at MATHERAN for the Hot Season. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE.
No. 28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

TO LET, a completely furnished BUNGALOW, nicely situated on Malabar Hill, for six months from 15th May. As for full particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE.
No 28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
GOLD LACES, BRAIDS, CORDS, TASSELS, SPANGLES, TWISTS, BULLIONS for EMBROIDERY, FRINGES, LAMETTA, &c.

BENTON & JOHNSON,
63, KINGS CROSS ROAD, LONDON.

HEATON, BUTLER & BAYNE,

MAKERS OF
STAINED-GLASS WINDOWS
FOR
CHURCHES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS & HOUSES.

They refer as specimens of their work to the Stained-Glass Windows in the Senate House and the University, Bombay; also to the Stained Windows in the Council Chambers at Poonah.

COST OF STAINED-GLASS WINDOWS.

Painted Quarry work from 8s. 6d. per foot.
Graisaille work from 15s. to 20s. per foot.
Single Figures from 30s. per foot.
Rich Subject work from £2 2s. to £3 10s. per foot.
Rich Heraldic work £2 10s. per foot.

To ascertain the measurement of a window, multiply the height by the width.

HEATON, BUTLER & BAYNE,
Garrick Street, Covent Garden,
LONDON, England.

TO BE SOLD.

FOR SALE, at NAINI TAL, KUMAON, N.W.P., the whole of the undermentioned valuable ESTATES and BUILDING SITES, the property of Mr. T. MURRAY. The houses are nearly all rented for this season and are in first class condition. This is an opportunity seldom to be met with.

	the highest offer over		will be accepted.
BENWELL CASTLE	Rs.	10,000	do.
ALBANY LODGE	,,	8,000	do.
KENTON LODGE	,,	9 000	do.
PROSPECT LODGE	,,	10,000	do.
JESMOND VILLA	,,	9,600	do.
OAKOVER and COTTAGE	,,	10,500	do.
STAFFORD HOUSE	,,	11 000	do.
CHEENA HOUSE	,,	11,000	do.
CHEENA HALL	,,	9 000	do.
CHEENA PARK	,,	15,000	do.
EXTRA LAND on CHEENA ESTATE	,,	8,000	do.
EXTRA LAND on AYAH PATTA ESTATE		3,500	do.

The Kaladoongee Estate at the foot of the Naini Tal Hills comprises Two Large Pucca Houses and a number of Out-Offices, Stabling, &c., with a large garden and water running through it. The Estate is well adapted for a Hotel or a Winter Residence and can be viewed by applying to the MOONSHEE in charge. Price Rs. 10,000. For further particulars, &c., apply to T. MURRAY & Co., Proprietors Mayo Hotel, Naini Tal.

T. MURRAY & Co.

Mayo Hotel, Naini Tal, the 11th March 1877.

SCHNAPPS.

SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS,
ANTI-DYSPEPTIC CORDIAL.

THE enormous sale of Henke's Aromatic Schnapps in the Colonies, and the excellence of the Spirit as a medicinal agent, has induced us to secure the Right for its exclusive Sale in India, and now that a COGNAC FAMINE is threatened, we advise the Public to acquaint themselves with the article. Sample Cases we have received. The Price, duty paid, is as follows:—

CREDIT. Rs. a.		CASH. Rs. a.
16 0	per Dozen.	15 12

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

A LARGE SUPPLY on hand. Usual DISCOUNT to the TRADE.

AGENTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A SOUND and trustworthy Wine for general table use. Fresh shipment just bottled.

PER DOZEN........Rs. 10.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ AND SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Are prompt and powerful Tonics; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite they are invaluable.

Per Bottle

Liq. Chirettinæ, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.
Sacch. Chirettine, ,, 1-8 and ,, 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

IMPORTERS OF TABLE PLATE AND CUTLERY, GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE, AND HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ESTABLISHED FOR HALF A CENTURY.

TABLE PLATE.

Fiddle Pattern. Cash. Rs. a.	Fiddle Pattern. Credit. Rs. a.			Beaded, Lily, of Thread Pattern. Cash. Rs. a.	Beaded, Lily, of Thread Pattern. Credit. Rs. a.
27 0	30 0	Table Forks or Spoons, full size	Per dozen	36 0	40 0
20 0	22 8	Dessert Forks do. do.	,,	27 0	30 0
12 8	14 0	Tea Spoons do. do.	,,	16 8	18 0
12 8	14 0	Egg or Salt Spoons, gilt bowls	,,	18 0	20 2
1 2	1 4	Mustard Spoons do.	Each	1 8	1 18
0 14	1 0	Caddy Spoons	,,	1 4	1 2
1 4	1 8	Sugar Spoons	,,	1 8	1 18
2 4	2 8	Sugar Tongs	,,	3 0	3 8
9 0	10 0	Ice Claws (Scissor shaped)	,,	9 8	10 0
4 8	5 0	Ice Tongs	,,	5 8	6 8
2 4	2 8	Butter Knives	,,	3 0	3 0
2 4	2 8	Pickle or Oyster Forks	,,	2 8	3 8
2 4	2 8	Toddy Ladles	,,	3 0	3 8
2 4	2 8	Sauce do.	,,	3 0	3 0
7 0	8 0	Soup do.	,,	9 0	10 0
4 8	5 0	Gravy Spoons	,,	5 8	6 0
3 0	3 8	Marrow do.	,,	3 8	4 0
4 0	4 8	Chatni do.	,,	4 8	5 0
5 0	5 8	Sardine Tongs	,,	5 8	6 0
3 0	3 8	Knife Rests	Per pair	3 8	4 0
14 8	16 0	Fish Helpers	,,	16 0	18 8
		Spring Slide Pickle Prongs, in Ivory handle	Each	6 0	6 0

TABLE CUTLERY.

		A Quality. Cash. Rs. a.	A Quality. Credit. Rs. a.	B Quality. Cash. Rs. a.	B Quality. Credit. Rs. a.	C Quality. Cash. Rs. a.	C Quality. Credit. Rs. a.
Table Knives, full size	Per doz.	30 0	34 0	25 0	28 0	20 0	22 8
Table Knives, second (dessert) size		25 0	28 0	20 0	22 8	17 0	19 0
Meat Carvers	Per pair	10 8	11 8	8 0	9 0	7 0	8 0
Game Carvers	,,	10 8	11 8	8 0	9 0	7 0	8 0
Steel Sharpeners	Each	4 8	5 0	3 8	4 0	2 8	3 0
Complete Sets, as above		80 8	90 0	64 8	72 8	53 8	60 8
Wheel Knife Sharpeners				5 0	5 8	4 0	4 8

NAPKIN RINGS.

OF FINEST AFRICAN IVORY, BEVELLED EDGES AND NUMBERED 1 TO 6.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Set of six, 1⅛ by 1 inch	12 0	13 8
Set of six, 1⅜ by 1 inch	13 8	15 0
Set of six, 1¾ or 2 by 1¼ inch	16 0	18 0

☞ Priced Lists or information of the Company's extensive Stock of GLASS and CROKERY WARE and HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES of every description can be had upon application.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,

JEWELLERS IN ORDINARY
TO
H. E. The Viceroy and Governor-General of India,
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, & "ALLENVILLE," SIMLA.

SUITES OF BRACELET, BROOCH, AND EARRINGS.

All gold enamelled only, or enamelled and set with stones, Rs. 150 *to Rs.* 600; *with Necklet gold only or enamelled and stones, from Rs.* 250 *to Rs.* 800.

SETS OF BROOCHES AND EARRINGS.

All gold, for daily wear, from Rs. 50 *to Rs.* 100, *enamelled and set with precious stones, from Rs.* 55 *to Rs.* 650.

NECKLETS AND EARRINGS.

With Lockets and Pendants, all gold, of new designs, from Rs. 90 *to Rs.* 280, *very elegant for evening wear, studded with gems, from Rs.* 150 *to Rs.* 600.

PENDANTS AND EARRINGS.

All gold, in the most fashionable style, from Rs. 65 *to Rs.* 150. *Enamelled, or set with precious stones, Pearls, &c., from Rs.* 100 *to Rs.* 500.

10th February, 1877. RAMPART ROW.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS

ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO INSPECT
BADHAM & COMPANY'S
CELEBRATED TRAVELLING KIT
READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Cash Prices.

	Rs.	a.
Deck Suits 10 to	15	8
Overland Suits	25	0
Warm Suits 30 to	40	0
Boys' Suits	10	8
Overcoats and Ulsters from 35 to	65	0
Dressing Gowns from 9 to	20	0
Pyjamas	3	0
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	6	0
White do.	4	8
French Cambric do., Collar attached	5	0
English Cambric do	4	0
Best Shrunk Flannel do..	8	0
Silk and Wool do	8	8
Spun Silk do	11	0
Gents' Under Vests 3-8 to	6	0
Bathing Drawers	2	0
Gents' Under Pants ..4 to	8	0
Gents' Cotton Socks, doz..	8	8
Warm do ,,	15	8
Ladies' Under Vests 4-8 to	6	8
Ladies' White Cotton Hose doz	13	8
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose doz.	9	0
Children's White Cotton Socks, from doz..6-8 to	12	8
Heather Merino do. 6-8 to	12	8
Ladies' Sun and Travelling Hats, from 6 to	15	0

	Rs.	a.
Travelling Caps	4	8
Travelling Seal-skin Caps 6-8 to	8	8
Travelling Hats	4	8
Cardigan Jackets, very warm 9-8 to	12	8
Sheets, per pair	9	8
Pillow Cases, each ..1-4 to	2	8
Blankets each	10	
Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds 10 to	10	5
Resais or Quilts	5	8
Ladies' Wool Shawls	22	0
Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks 12-8 to	28	0
Solid Leather do	49	0
Extra Large do	75	0
Black Hide Bags	11	8
Extra large do	24	0
Gladstone Bags	35	0
Ladies' Hand Bags	7	8
Travelling Writing Cases fitted	11	4
Gents' Bags, fitted complete	72	0
Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	58	8
Gents' Dressing Cases..	11	8
Gents' Pigskin Dressing Cases, complete .. 25 to	30	0
Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes 5 to	6	0

	Rs.	a.
Courier Bags 9-8 to	12	8
Money Belts 2-8 to	6	8
Sovereign Boxes 3-8 to	4	4
Tiffin Baskets fitted.16 to	22	8
Air Pillows	5	0
Travelling do	1	8
English Feather do	7	8
Do. Horse Hair do	7	8
Folding Camp Beadsteads	32	8
Cork Mattrasses	19	8
Cotton do	15	0
Rug Straps 1-8 to	2	8
Waterproof Coats	10	0
8-Inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting	6	0
42-Inch White Waterproof	4	8
Linen Faced Collars doz..	0	12
Linen Faced Cuffs per doz.	1	8
Linen Cuffs per doz	13	8
Linen Collars doz.	6	0
Cambric Handkerchiefs ,,	5	5
Warm Gloves	1	0
Children's Gloves 1 to	1	8
Mits	1	8
Mufflers	2	12
Pins, Scarf	1	0
Sailors' Knot 1-8 to	3	0
Windsors for Bow or Ring 1-8 to	4	0
Gents' Canvas Shoes	2	12
Gents' Slippers	2	8
Ladies' Shoes	2	12

	Rs.	a.
China Bath Slippers	1	8
Filters for Travellers covered Wicker, from ..	11	4
Pocket Filters	2	12
Air Tight Uniform cases.	23	0
Sponge bags	1	8
Sponges	3	8
Soap Boxes	1	8
Smelling Salts, per bottle	2	8
Aromatic Vinegar per bot	2	0
Tooth Brush Guards	0	10
Do. Brushes	0	10
Nail Do	0	12
Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case..9-8 to	12	8
Razors, Ivory Handles..	3	2
Do Strops 3-8 to	4	0
Nail Scissors 1-8 to	1	8
Briar Root Pipes	1	12
Tobacco Pouches	1	8
Champagne Taps	8	8
Pocket Knives	2	8
Marine Soap, 3 cakes for	0	12
Shaving do Stick	1	0
Lloyd's Euxesis	1	4
Oriental Tooth Paste	1	8
Fragrant Florelline	1	8
Luggage Labels, per doz.	0	12
Lloyd's Life-Saving apparatus	12	8
Overland Chairs best Beach 5-8 to	12	8

Suits can be made to order in six hours.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TRICHINOPOLY JEWELLERY.

BADHAM & CO.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,

WATCH-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE NEW SELF-REGISTERING FIELD GLASSES,
AS ADOPTED BY THE GERMAN AND FRENCH ARMIES.

THESE newly invented Instruments are made of the finest lenses, and being very powerful, afford a clear and distinct view.

They are focused by means of a hand-screw, which at the same time points to a number indicating the power of the focus. Once properly adjusted, they do not require further touchings thus possessing a vast advantage over ordinary Glasses which require focusing every time they are needed for use.

PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS AND CO. having made special arrangements with some of the first manufacturing Houses in London and the Continent, are now in a position to meet the wants of the public in this line.

They have on view, without exception, the LARGEST, FINEST and MOST COMPLETE STOCK in Bombay, of best Pebble Spectacles and Eye-glasses which they can offer at moderate rates.

Best Brazilian Pebble Spectacles (Convex and Concave) in Gold, Silver and Steel Frames.
Do. Do. Do. Double Eye-glasses (Convex and Concave) in Do. Do
Ladies' Folding Reading Glasses.
Billiard and Shooting Spectacles.
Eye Preservers of every description.
Goggles, Stirrup-Shaped Double Glasses.
Magnifying Glasses, &c., &c.

Also,

An entirely NEW COLLECTION of CHRONOGRAPHS and RACING WATCHES for the COMING SEASON.

Out-station Orders to be accompanied by Remittances or reference in Bombay.

C. MARCKS AND CO.
5, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

NO PERFORMANCE TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

SATURDAY, 17th MARCH.

CONTINUED SUCCESS
OF
MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA,
THE CELEBRATED PIANIST,
AND
THE ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.

ON WHICH OCCASION WILL BE PRODUCED,
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY,
CHAS. LECOCQ'S MASTER-PIECE
GIROFLE, GIROFLA,
IN THREE ACTS.

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

BOLERO	MR. H. VERNON.
MARASQUIN	,, A. PLUMPTON.
MOURZOUK (*a Moor*)	,, J. BATSON.
PEDRO	,, J ROLLINGS.
PIRATE CHIEF	,, G. FENDON.
PAQUITA	,, G BARKER.
AURORE	MRS. H. VERNON.
GIROFLE, GIROFLA, } (*Twin Sisters*)	MISS ELCIA MAY.

PIRATES, NOBLES, &c.

Between the First and Second Acts
MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA
WILL PERFORM
POLKA DE LA REINE................RAFF.
And between the Second and Third Acts
LLANBERIS...................RONVILLE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Stalls	Rs. 3
Gallery	,, 2	Pit	,, 1

Family Tickets admitting Three to the Dress Circle...Rs. 10

Doors open at 8-30; Commence at 9.

Box Office open at SOUNDY and Co., where Plan may be seen and Seats secured.

NOTICE.—The Tramway Cars will run to and from Byculla on the Nights of Performance.

☞ SECURE YOUR SEATS EARLY! ☜

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 2 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the New General Post Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a COOK for the POONA HORSE MESS. Apply to the MESS SECRETARY.

WANTED, a MAID to attend a Lady on the voyage to England, leaving about the 26th instant. Reply to "L. M. N.," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

WANTED by WATSON & Co., of Church Gate Street, a young person as ASSISTANT in the Ladies Show Room. Applicant should apply before 11 A. M.

SERVANT WANTED—First Class Valet and Waiter, European preferred. If Native must speak English well. Apply by letter to "W. M.," Post Office, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a set of SECOND-HAND ENGLISH DOUBLE HARNESS, in good order. For Price, &c., apply at this Office.

HOUSE in Marine Lines TO BE LET for five months from June. Apply "R. E.," care GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

FRENCH PLUMS in Jars and Tins, POTTED MEATS, Yarmouth Bloaters, Hams, Russian Caviare, White Bait, &c., at W. J. ESSAI'S, Forbes Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, by the Undersigned, Messrs. G. PRELLER & Co.'s CHOICE CLARETS:—

St. Julien	Qts.	Rs.	9	per doz.
Lormont	Pts.	,,	7	,,
Haut Margaux	Pts.	,,	7	,,
Chateau Belair	Pts.	,,	8	,,
Chablis and Barsac	Pts.	,,	9	,,
Haut Barsac	Qts.	,,	16	,,
BRANDY—L. Béchadés	Qts.	,,	18	,,
CHAMPAGNES—Carte Blanche, A Collin	Qts.	,,	30	,,
DUTCH VALKER BEER	Qts.	,,	4	,,

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co.

FOR SALE.

For Sale at this Office.

THE PRIVATE SOLDIER IN INDIA.

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

JUST PUBLISHED—Rs. 2-8, Cloth binding.

WET-DAY REMINISCENCES,
BY
SOLWIN.

DOUGLAS STAPENHIL.	CROPPY IN SEARCH OF A WIFE.
FADED AWAY.	A GENTEEL TRAGEDY,

and Eight other Indian Stories written during the late S. W. MONSOON.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICE! NOTICE!! NOTICE!!!

LADIES' STRAW HATS and BONNETS cleaned and altered to the Latest Fashion by

MRS. MEDLEY,
MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER,
34, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Ladies' own Material made up at very Moderate Charges and to the Latest Fashion.

OSTRICH FEATHERS DYED AND CURLED.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS,

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE,
APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

EXPORT AGENTS.

Burgoyne, Burbidges and Co., Coleman Street, London.
Newbery and Sons, 37 Newgate Street, London.
Barclay and Sons, 95 Farringdon Street, London.
Sanger and Sons, Oxford Street, London.
And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.
Smith, Stanistreet and Co.; Bathgate and Co., Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
Treacher and Co., Bolton and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.
Barrie and Co. De Beaux and Co., Scott, Mascurine and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON.
The Rangoon Medical Hall.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A Brown Waler Gelding, 6 years, 15-3 high, a splendid mover in harness and makes a good dog-cart horse, Rs. 800.

A pair of Arabs, Grey and Chesnut, one 7 years and the other aged, 14-2 high both stylish movers in harness and one a perfect lady's horse. Rs 800.

A thorough-bred Waler Gelding, 8 years, 15-2 high, a grand mover under saddle and would make a good cross-country horse. Rs. 600.

A pair of Waler Mares, 15-2 high, very steady in double harness, with a set of second-hand double harness, Rs 700.

A handsome Iron Grey Arab Galloway, 5 years, 14 hands, strong and fast, Rs. 700.

A Bay Arab Galloway, 4 years, 13-3½ high, strong and compactly built, up to 13 stone, Rs. 500.

A handsome high-caste Chesnut Arab, 7 years, 14-2 high, is a perfectly broken Infantry and Artillery Charger, Rs. 500.

A Flea-bitten Grey Arab, 8 years old, 14-1 high, up to 12 stone with easy paces and makes a good Lady's horse, Rs. 400.

A Bay Country-bred Gelding, 5 years, 14-3 high, up to weight, a pleasant saddle horse and is very stylish in harness, Rs. 550.

A dark Chesnut Arab, 8 years, 14-1½ high, compactly built, quiet in harness, and makes a good Brougham horse, Rs. 300.

A powerful Waler Gelding, 7 years, 16-2 high, quiet and showy in harness, Rs 600.

A Chestnut Country-bred, 4 years, 15 hands, goes well in harness, Rs. 400.

A well-bred Bay Arab Galloway, aged, 14 hands, has been ridden for the last 2 years by a lady, Rs. 300.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.
Girgaum Veterinary Stabl. Bombay, 10th March 1877.

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.,

FURNITURE, CARRIAGE, HARNESS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,
MADRAS, BOMBAY, AND CALCUTTA.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE for Drawing-room, Boudoir, Dining-room, Bed-room.

FURNITURE for Messes, Clubs, Camp. New improved pattern Camp Chair, light and strong, 6 chairs packed in a space 3 and 1½ by 1 foot.

FURNITURE for Churches, Altars, Pulpits, Desks, Reardosses, Lecterns, Chairs, Benches, Prediеu, Communion Tables and Railings, Carpets, Velvets, Cushions, Punkahs.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD Tables with thick slate tops, improved Thurston's Cushions.

BILLIARD Cloth, Cues, Balls, Cue Tips, Chalk, spare Rubber Cushions.

BAGATELLE BOARDS, all sizes, with or without slate, complete, from Rs. 80 t Rs. 350.

THE HENRY MEMORIAL FUND.

SUBSCRIBERS to this Fund are requested to PAY the amount of their SUBSCRIPTIONS AT ONCE into the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Honorary Secretaries.

J. M. MACLEAN,
NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, } Hon. Secs.
RUGHUNATH NARAYEN KHOTE,

NOTICE.—MR. E. M. WALTON has ADMITTED MR. J. R LYSNAR, Surgeon Dentist, as a PARTNER from THIS DATE.

Bombay, 1st March 1877.

THE Undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for Messrs. ATTENBOROUGH and BLACKBURN, Makers of Rotary and Circular Hosiery Machinery, and are prepared to give ESTIMATES for the same.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.

Bombay, 14th March 1877

GENTLEMEN RETURNING HOME or SENDING their FAMILIES for CHANGE OF AIR to England can secure comfortably Furnished Houses by writing to Messrs. TOWERS and SONS, 131, Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, London. Quarter's Rent or good references requested. Natives of India could also secure houses on the same terms. Reasonable commission charged only.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LD.—THE COMPANY is prepared to let FOR ADVERTISING PURPOSES the PANELS in the Cars at low rates. As the Tramway carries NEARLY HALF A MILLION PASSENGERS MONTHLY this cannot but be an advantageous advertising medium. For particulars apply to

MANAGER, BOMBAY TRAMWAY Co., LD.

THE TEMPLAR IN INDIA,
A BI-MONTHLY PAPER
DEVOTED TO THE CAUSE OF TEMPERANCE.
SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Per Mensem	8 Annas.
Per Annum	6 Rupees.

For Advertising Rates, &c., &c., apply to MANAGER Templar in India, No. 155, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SILENT LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
HIGHEST HONORS AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION

PATRONISED BY THE ROYAL FAMILY.

SIMPLE and thorough of construction; speedy and easy of operation; durability of Seam; noiselessness of motion. Perfect workmanship. Plain Sewing, Hemming, Tucking, Felling, Gathering, Binding, Quilting, Cording, Braiding, Trimming and Fringing. Light or heavy Cloth and Leather work.

INSTRUCTION TO PURCHASERS GRATIS. PACKING FREE

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
No. 7, Parsee Bazaar Street Fort. Sole Agents.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

IMPROVED PATENT TARPAULINS prepared on English Canvas only; and guaranteed Free from Adhesiveness either in Sun or Rain. They are finished expressly for use in hot Climates. No Tar is used in the composition, which is perfectly Pliable and free of all Spontaneous Combustible Matter. Our Tarpaulins with Ordinary Usage will last for 3 Years. The Arsenal, Fort William, has tested and found them all that we describe, and in addition Proof against Damp and White Ants.

All Tarpaulins made by us are Branded

F. HARLEY & Co.,
MAKERS,
CALCUTTA.

THE CELEBRATED FOOD SOLVENT.
DR. FARR'S LIME JUICE & PEPSINE.
A PERFECT REMEDY FOR
INDIGESTION AND ALL STOMACH DISORDERS
ALSO FOR
HEARTBURN, SPASMS, GOUT, &c.

TESTIMONIAL.

2 Rosslyn Terrace, Hampstead, London,
2 th September 1876.

My Dear Sir,—It affords me the greatest pleasure to bear Medical Testimony to the excellence of your preparation of Lime Juice and Pepsine, in cases of Indigestion and other distressing affections of the Stomach. I do not hesitate to recommend it as a most efficient and valuable Restorative.

Believe me, yours faithfully,

CHARLES J. F. RENTON,
Surgeon,
Secretary to the Royal Infirmary, and formerly of H. M. Ship Dreadnought.

To be had of all Wholesale and retail Chemists throughout the World. Sold in bottles, 1s 1½d, 2s 9d., 4s 6d, and 11s. Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers, ROYLE & Co., 67 Barbican, London, E.C.

AGENTS:—TEACHER & Co. LIMITED,
Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

GENUINE ASSAM TEAS.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY,
APPOINTED AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
H. J. MEYERS & CO.'S (CALCUTTA)
CELEBRATED TEAS FROM
ASSAM, CACHAR, DARJEELING, AND KANGRA VALLEY.

MESSRS. H. J. MEYER & Co. having an extensive stock of these REALLY FINE TEAS, they are always in a position to supply direct, or through their Agents, any quantity from a 1 lb. Packet to 80 lb. Chests, and having their own Agency in London, they are prepared to execute Orders for Friends at Home at the actual additional charge for Freight and Clearing, and Teas can be delivered in any part of the United Kingdom free of all further expenses.

All Orders to be covered by a Remittance.

FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	1 lb. lead packet..	Rs. 3-1	per lb
FLOWERY PEKOE	1 and 2 ,, ,,	,, 2-4	,,
ORANGE PEKOE	1 and 2 ,, ,,	,, 1-14	,,
PEKOE	1 and 2 ,, ,,	,, 1-10	,,
PEKOE SOUCHONG	1 and 2 ,, ,,	,, 1-6	,,
SOUCHONG	1 and 2 ,, ,,	,, 1-4	,,

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO DEALERS AND FOR QUANTITIES.

SOUNDY & Co., Bombay.

BY PERMISSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES,
AT LANOWLEE, IN POONA DISTRICT,
To be held on the 30th March 1877.
27,000 TICKETS, 2 RUPEES EACH.
3 PRIZES.

1 Prize—One large bungalow, tiled-roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs. 20,000, with Compound.

1 Prize—One Large Bungalow, Galvanized roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs. 18,000, with Compound.

1 Prize—One small Bungalow, tiled-roof, portion of the Hotel, proximate value Rs. 3,000, with Compound.

The Bungalows are known as Lanowlee Hotel.

Agents are invited for out-stations; Commission allowed at 10 per cent. on Tickets sold.

Purchasers of 100 Tickets are allowed 12 Tickets free.

For further particulars apply to

ARDASEER MERWANJEE,
Proprietor Lanowlee Hotel.

AGENTS:

1—Atmaram Sagoon, Esq., Bookseller, Kalbadavie Road.
2—Framjee Nusserwanjee & Co., Neilgerry Hill.
3—Merwanjee Framjee Potwalla, Esq., Bazar Gate, Fort.
4—Jehangier Bazonjee Karanee, Esq., Parsee Bazaar, Fort.
5—Nowrojee Cursetjee Karass, Esq., Parsee Bazaar, Fort.
6—B. X. Furtado, Esq., Catholic Bookseller, Kalbadavie Road.
7—Kakeebhai Puddumsee, Esq., near Crawford Market.
8—Fort Printing Press, Gunbow Lane, Fort.
9—Francis D'Notto, Esq., Black Town, Madras.
10—Messrs. Darlington & Co., Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, 15TH MARCH 1877.

THE political telegrams published this morning can scarcely be regarded as indicating the probability of a pacific settlement of the Turkish Question, although Consols are quoted ⅛ and French Rentes ¼ higher. Possibly the mere fact of negotiations being still pending may have inspired a little additional confidence, on the principle that there is always a chance of peace being maintained, so long as war has not actually been declared, but the general opinion seems to be that Russia's latest move, so far from improving that chance, only shows how very slight it is.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market continues dull and Cotton in Liverpool goes from bad to worse. The sales yesterday were only 8,000 bales and spot prices as quoted by Reuter mark a decline of 1-16d. per lb. all round, both in Surats and American. With the exception of the American receipts which are still small, everything for the time being is; against the market the political position; a decline in the Eastern Exchanges; and latterly large supplies, the arrivals into Liverpool during the past four days being 110,000 bales. The sales during the same period have only been 23,000 bales, so that it is evident the stock will reach a very high figure at no distant date—higher perhaps than has ever before been seen so early in the year.

Yesterday's New York telegram quotes ready Mid. Uplands at 11⅞, June shipment at 12 1/16 cents. per lb., a decline of ⅛ and 3/16 cent. per lb. respectively. The receipts at the ports yesterday were 6,000 bales, against 11,000 and 7,000 bales respectively for the corresponding days of the two previous years.

The London General Produce Markets are without change of any kind.

At the usual weekly biddings for Council drafts in London yesterday £100,000 were allotted to Calcutta, at an average of 1s. 9d. 27 and £76,000 to Bombay, at an average of 1s. 9-28d., tenders on both places at 1s. 9¼d. receiving in full. Telegraphic transfers were granted on Bombay only to the extent of 78 per cent. at 1s. 9¼d. These rates are about what was generally anticipated on this side, and showing as they do a decline of ⅛d. to ¼d. on last week's allotments, indicate a very marked falling off in the demand for remittance to this side. Bar Silver in London has not moved apparently, Reuter's quotation being still 55d. per oz, equivalent to a fraction under 1s. 9¼d. per rupee.

In STERLING EXCHANGE business has been rendered somewhat irregular to-day by an indisposition to operate pending news respecting the Budget which has not come in up to the time of writing. The Banks have named the same drawing rates as yesterday, but for buying have held out for an advance of 1-16d. which has necessarily deterred sellers from placing more than they could avoid, and transactions therefore have been more limited than might otherwise have been the case. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand		1s. 9 3/16d.	per Rupee
Do	6 months' sight	1s. 9¼d.	„
Credits,	3 „	1s. 9 9-16d.	„
Documents,	3 „	1s. 9 9/16 to ⅝d.	„

On Calcutta we have not heard of any actual business and rates are nominally unaltered, say ⅛ premium for demand, 1 per cent. discount for 60 days' sight.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has, like exchange, been irregular owing to the absence of news of the Budget. Nominally we quote:—Fours, 97½; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 97½; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 101¼, but there has been no business worth mentioning.

The SHARE MARKET has been extremely quiet with only a small business doing and few fluctuations in values. Bank shares are steady but unchanged. Land Companies are not in request, but in the absence of transactions we do not alter quotations. In Press shares the only movement is an advance of Rs. 15 in Dhollera Cot. Spinning and Weaving Companies are firm, with, if anything, an upward tendency. We note an advance of Rs. 10 in Colaba and Rs. 5 per share in Fleming and Great Eastern.

In COTTON there has been a more active business doing to-day, chiefly in ready Omrawuttee for this month's shipment, but prices, if anything are a trifle easier. The receipts yesterday were 6,174 bales, making up 37,662 bales for the week. We quote:—

Good Ginned Broach, Ready		Rs. 198	per Candy	f. p.
Good Omra	„	189	„	„
F. G. F. do.	„	187	„	„
G. F. do.	„	185	„	„
Good Dhollera	April	192	„	„
F. G. F. do.	„	189	„	„
G. F. do.	„	186	„	„

FREIGHTS are quiet but pretty steady. For Liverpool by steam the quotation is still £2-2-6 per ton, but there has not been much done at the rate. By sail the rate is £1-18.9 to £2 per ton. For Trieste and Venice two extra steamers have been fixed for next month at £2-10 per ton.

PIECE GOODS remain as before: dull with a very moderate business passing. Prices have a downward tendency, and to effect clearances of any extent a reduction of quite one anna per piece from current rates would have to be accepted.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	104
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	675 xd.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	683½
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	615
Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. & China.	30,000	250	all	8 do.	300
Hong. & Shanghai Bans.	40,000	125	all	8 do.	385
Chartered Bank of India and China	40,000	200	all	5 do.	200
National Bank of India.	37,220	250	125	6 do.	108
Oriental Bank	60,000	250	all	10 do.	495

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	3,948	2,000	all	25	950
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	..	110
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	640
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	220 xd.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218·3·0	5 p. c.	272
Do. New £20 shares	..	£20	130·14·6	do.	26
Ditto	..	£20	65·7·3	do.	72
Ditto	..	£20	21·13·1	do.	32
B. B. and C. I. By. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares.	..	£18	196·5·15	do.	240

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.s.	1,100
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	150 do	825
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	400
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	730
Berar Company (New)	155	500	all	40 p.s.	425
Indian Press Co	1,000	350	all	42 do	225
Broach Cotton Co.	400	250	all	10 do	70
Carwar Co.	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	675
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	all	170 do	500
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	500	300	all	15 do	225
East India Press Co.	352	1,000	all	100 do	700 xd.
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,250	225	1,230
French Press Co.	300	500	all	35 do	340
Imperial Press Co.	1,150	--	1,400	100 do	320
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	3,125	400	350	25 do	310
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	425
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	50 do	430
Scinde Press Co.	400	850	750	67½ do	420
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	165 do	1,010
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600 nl.
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	615

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,060 xd.
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	80 p.s.	1,100
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	.00*	2,460
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	80	..	70
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		100 p.s.	1,575
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,130 xd.
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all		275
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.s*	135
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	40 p.s*	860 xd.
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	..	975
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450		650
Dhurumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	50 p.s*	1,060 xd.
Fleming S. and W. Co.	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,065
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,320
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	40 p.s*	1,120 xd.
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	800
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	45 p.s*	1,125
Khandeish Spinning	750	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,200
K. Muccojee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all		990
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	980
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,210 xd.
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	42½	..	42½
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	..	425
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,395
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,390
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	325
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	..	945
Neriad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	..	945
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	950
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	..	375
Oriental	1,000	625	all	50 p.s*	860
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	..	1,160
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	..	995
Soonderdas Spinning	650	1,000	all	50 p.s.	925
Do do. ½ Share.	500	1,000	250	125 p.s.	200
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	980
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	..	675

*Per Share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	20½ p.s	1,825
Bombay Gas Company	1,000	50	all	4½ p. ct	60
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	600	1,000	all	10 p. s.	725
Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	500	500	300	36 p. s.	221
Malabar Company, Ld	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	7[illegible]
Mechanics' Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	25
Treacher and Co.	1,950	500	all	p. ct	470
Viegas Patent Slip Co.	1,000	250	all	6 p. ct	83

SHIPPING INTELIGENCE.

THE s. s. REDWATER, 922 tons, Captain W. Richards, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee in Captain ballast.

THE s. s. PROPONTIS, 1416 tons, Captain G. E. Dunn, sailed yesterday for Colombo, with a general cargo.

THE s. s. AUTOCRAT, 996 tons, Captain J. White, sailed yesterday for Havre, with a general cargo.

THE s. s. PEHLWAN, 51 tons, Captain J. E Gammon, sailed yesterday for Coast and Carwar, with a general cargo and six deck passengers.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO Co's s. INDIA, 882 tons, Captain G. Dodero, sailed yesterday for Genoa, &c., via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo.

THE s. s. OORUN, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived in harbour, yesterday from Coast and Cutch with a general cargo and thirty-one deck passengers.

THE A. H. LLOYD'S Co's. s. s. CASTORE, 1,432 tons, Captain G. Marussig, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste (February 11th), via Port Said, Jeddah, Aden, and the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and seven hundred and thirty-two pilgrims.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. CANARA, 1,229 tons, Captain T Sanders, arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. Cave, Mr. G. de T. Grant, Mr. W. Smith, Mr. Carrol, Mrs. Vernon, Mr Thomas, M., Metheringham, Mrs. Stils, Mr. Chatfield, Mr. Smith Captain Powlett one Asst. Apothecary and two Commissariat clerks, one Sergent., one Corporal, and six men of H. Ms. 48th Regt., twenty two invalids four women, and ten children of H. Ms. 48th Regt., four invalids one woman and three children of the R. A., and sixty-six deck passengers.

THE s. s. RINALDO, 1,283 tons, Captain Newman, which arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from Liverpool (February 5th), via the Suez Canal, brought the following cargo:—4 cases umbrellas, 4 bales piece-goods, 17 cases glassware, 71 cases earthenware, 11 cases biscuits, 24 cases thread, 1,381 bundles and 2,964 bars iron, 77 cases hardware, 236 kegs iron nails, 10 drumsoil, 40 casks sulphur, 9 casks paint and color, 181 bales twist, 10 cases soap, 75 cases tin plates, 23 cases corks, 52 cases wine and spirit, 403 bundles iron 25 packages battles, 10 barrels ham, 1,000 bundles iron hoops, 7 cases sherry, 2 cases port, and 314½ tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Mr. J. Soares.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders	From.
14	Canara (s)	Sanders	Calcutta, Feb. 16.
15	Castore (s)	Marussig	Trieste, Feb. 11.
	Oorun (s)	Baker	Mandvie, March 13.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
15	Pearl (s)	McGregor	Cutch.
	Black Watch	Love	Calcutta.
	Kinfauns Castle	Cochrane	Penang.
	India (s)	Dodero	Genoa, &c.
	Redwater (s)	Richards	Kurrachee.
	Pehlwan (s)	Gamman	Coast and Carwar.
	Propontis (s)	Dunn	Colombo.
	Autocrat (s)	White	Havre.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Castor, to Trieste, &c.
Steamer Sir John Lawrence, Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Canara, to Tuticorin, Colombo and Calcutta.
Steamer Oorun, to Coast and Cutch.
Steamer W. H Atkinson, to Colombo.
Ship Professor Mohn, to Falmouth.
Ship Stornoway, to Havre.
Ship Danottar Castle, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.			
11	Penang (s)	Smith	Bombay, Feb. 17.
	Ava (s)	Day	Bombay, Feb. 28.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.			
11	Ooryia (s)		
	Ben Rhydding		
	Maggie		

PASSENGERS.

Per Penang.—Mr. Bogu, Mr. Horner, Mrs. E. Young and 3 children.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.		
11	Riga (s)	Negapatam.
12	British Empire	Ganjam.
	Australia (s)	Southampton.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per S S Australia.—From Madras to Southampton—Dr J A Cox, Mr and Mrs A K Maude, child and European servant, Mrs T G Moore Lane, Mr T L Franck, Capt and Mrs Whitlock and four children, Mr W B Liddell, Mr Macarmine, Mr H E H Nelson, and Mr Geo Hardings. To Melbourne—Mr Gidney.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

County of Caithness 1,500 cwts myrabollams, and 100 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 50 bales cotton, Dossa Lalljee; 300 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee and Co; 15 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Cursetjee.

Aldergrove—500 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee and Co.

Blenheim s—155 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 50 bales cotton, Venechund Joytadass; 250 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

Renown s—118½ cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Heerjee; 650 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 70 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee; 22 bales wool, Roopchund Moolchund; 98 bales cotton, Esmall Abdulrehman; 60 bales cotton, Ookerda Poonsee; 200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 24 bales hemp, Nanjee Heerjee; 30 bales wool, Khimchund Chunchuldass.

Standard s—108 bales cotton, Khimjee Luckmedass; 50 bales hemp, Khuttaw Muthoora; 56 bales cotton, Khimjee Luckmedass; 50 bales cotton, Moolchund Mocichund; 41 bales cotton, Ghellabhoy Hemchund; 50 bales cotton, Venechund Joytadass; 70 bales cotton, Ghellabhoy Hemchund; 310 cwts myrabollams, Sobagchund Gulabchund; 30 bales wool, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy; 50 bales wool, Jaithanund Chalaram; 125 bales wool, Kessowjee Toolseedass and Co.

Trinacria s—1,602½ cwts wheat, Mackinlay, Simpson and Co; 144 cwt wheat, Mooljee Goculdass; 201 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow; 50 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co.

Nellie Martin s—87 bales cotton, Robertson Brothers and Co; 200 bales cotton, Stearn, Hobart and Co.

Caradoc a—200 cwts coir yarn, Madhowjee Ghella; 79 bales cotton, Edwards and Co; 52 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Mongolia s—4 bales hides, Abdoola Hassum; 115 cwts coffee Vulabdass Nursey; 1 case coffee and 64 bales senna, P and O S N Co; 125 cwts myrabollams, Joosub Lutiff.

Aberaman—120 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Khuttow.

FOR U. KINGDOM.

Dunlaistair—401⅞ cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Raphel—126 bales cotton, Tyebjee and Co.

Prince Regent—77 bales cotton, Volkart and Co; 360 cwts rapeseed, Gaddum and Co.

FOR REVEL.

Ausgarius s—2,300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Sumatra s—200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co: 118 bags coffee, P and O S N Co.

FOR VENICE.

Sumatra s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Castore s—232 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 500 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Sumatra s—100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

India s—940 cwts gingelly seed, Knoop and Co.

Trinacria s—400 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Trinacria s—400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sumatra s—1 bag coffee, P and O S N Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Lombardy s—200 baskets onions, Sema Ahmed; 1 bundle and 89 pieces E teeth, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 23 bales twist, A Habibbhoy; 20 bales twist, Hajee Essac Ellias; 10 bales twist Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 160 cwts sandalwood, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 35 chests opium, Nursee Kessowjee and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 14th March 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m.; and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·924
Temperature of the Air	79·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·3
Dew Point	70·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·755
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	3·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	83·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)	74·6
General Direction of wind	NW, N, NNE, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	278.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 13.

Ward, Major, Bombay R A, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

MARCH 14.

Davies, Col, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Ruebee.

MARCH 15.

Raper, Col, Bengal R A on sick leave, from Peshawar.
Twigge, Major, Bengal R E, to appear before a Medl Board from Roorki.
Powlett, Capt, Madras 48th Regt, on duty, from Cannanore.
Hamilton, Lieut, Bengal R A, to appear before a Medl Board, from Meerut.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 15.

Drummond, Major, Bombay 1st G Regt N I, on leave, to Matheran.
Ward, Major, Bombay R A, from leave, to Ahmedabad.
Creyk, Surg Major, Bengal A M D, to rejoin, to Deolalee.
Carleton, Lieut, Bombay 68th L Infantry, to join, to Neemuch.
Campbell, Lieut, Bengal 54th Regt, to rejoin, to Mean Meer.
Shafts, Capt, Madras R A, on duty, to St T Mount.
Shore, Lieut, Bombay 2-17th Regt, on duty, to Mhow
Gulland, Surgn Major, Madras A M D, on duty, to Kamptee.
Court, Capt, Bengal Station Staff Officer, on duty, to Setapore.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, March 15.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lt Col R S Graves, Bl S C, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

Conductor W A Armstrong, Army Commissariat Dept, Bengal, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

With reference to Genl Order No 188, H Ex the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Surgn Maj W J Moore, L R C P, to be an Actg Depy Surgn Genl, vice Hunter.

In accordance with the practice obtaining in the Bengal Presidency, when litter in the Horse Lines of Mounted Corps is not required by the P W Dept, it should, if possible, be sold and removed by the purchaser, and when there is no sale for it, it is either to be removed under Cantoment arrangement, or taken away by the Syces in baskets and burnt at sufficient distance from the Lines.

Lt-Col H P Close, Bom S C, Comdg 4th Punjab Infy is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from date of departure after the 3rd April next, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

The following reversions in the Commissariat Dept are ordered, to have effect from the 27th ultimo, consequent on the return from furlough of Conductor Bennett:—

Actg Conductor H E Barnes to revert to Sub-Conductor and Actg Sub Condr R Y Abbott to Sergt.

The undermentioned Officer having completed twenty years' service, to be Maj from the date specified, subject to H M's approval:—

Staff Corps Capt Charles Peter New Port, Capt Charles Wodehouse and Capt William Has-alls Yates, 4th March 1877.

Maj J F Forbes, S C, Comdt, 2nd Regt Scind Horse, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under Rule 14 Clause 2 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Surgn Maj W Farmer, Army Medl Dept, is brought on the strength of the British Troops in this Command from the 27th ultimo, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon Donald Graham a Trustee of the Port of Bombay.

The following promotion is made, with effect from the 11th Aug 1876:—

Mr A W Seabrook, 2nd class Engr, to be 1st class Engr, vice Smeaton, resigned.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Revd R Easum, M A, Chaplain of Kirkee, has been granted privilege leave for three months from the 17th inst.

The Rev P H LeFeuvre, B A, is appointed to do duty at Kirkee for two months, during Mr Easum's absence, and afterwards to the Chaplaincy of Baroda, visiting Surat and Broach, vice Rev W Fennell, M A.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon Mr Justice West, Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India a further extension of leave until the 14th May next.

The Hon Mr Justice L H Bayley, Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, from such date after the 14th May next as he may avail himself of it.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lt J Grant and Capt R G Mayne respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of the Agent for the Improvement of the Breed of Horses in Kattywar, on the 19th ultimo, before office hours.

Messrs J Crowley and Dhunjisha Hormusji respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of the Depy A at Political Agent, Sorath, on the 15th ultimo.

Mr Dhunjisha Hormusji, Depy Asst Political Agent, Kattywar, returned on the 7th ultimo from the privilege leave granted him by Govt Resolution No 6638, of the 8th Nov 1876.

Messrs A K Nairne and G Wilson respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Political Agent, Narukot, on the 2nd inst, before office hours.

Mr Anandrao Chapaji acted as Oriental Translator to Govt from the 9th Dec 1876 to the 20th Jan 1877, during the absence of Mr Venayekrao Wassoodew on special duty at Delhi.

Mr W S Powell, second class, second grade, Subordinate Judge at Tanna, is allowed leave of absence, on medical certificate, for two years.

Consequent on the death, on the 5th Feb last, of Mr A Lyon, H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the grade of Asst Judges:—

Mr W B Baker to be first grade Asst Judge and Sessions Judge at Tanna, but to continue to act as Judge and Sessions Judge at Hyderabad until further orders.

Mr H J Parsons to be second grade Asst Judge and Sessions Judge at Ahmedabad.

Mr J W Walker to be third grade Asst Judge and Sessions Judge.

The Hon the Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay has been pleased to extend for another month the privilege leave granted to Mr Barjorji Cavasji, Translator and Interpreter, High Court.

Mr Parbhudas Tulsidass of Alibag, in the Dist of Kolaba, is appointed to be an Hony Mag and is invested with the powers of a Mag of the first class in the Dist of Kolaba, under Sec 37 of Act X of 1872.

Rao Saheb Govind Jagannath, second class second grade, Subordinate Judge at Jalgaon, in the Khandesh Dist, delivered over charge of that Court on 3rd inst, after office hours, and received charge of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Erandol in the same Dist on the 5th idem, before office hours.

The appointment (Vide Govt Notification dated 2nd inst, published at page 287 of the "Govt Gazette," (dated 8th idem, Part I) of Rao Saheb Kashinath Mahadeo Thate, Mamlatdar of Yeola, as Mag of the first class in the Dist of Nasik, under Sec 37 of Act X of 1872, is to have effect from the 1st inst.

Mr W M P Coghlan, Judge and Sessions Judge of Tanna, has been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

In supersession of Govt Notification dated the 20th Feb last, Mr W Wedderburn Actg Judge and Sessions Judge of Tanna, is allowed furlough for 17 months, from 3rd April 1877. Mr Wedderburn is also allowed preparatory leave for one week.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Mr. Framji Nusserwanji, Huzur Depy Collr of Amednagar, is allowed an extension of three months of the leave of absence, on medical certificate, granted him under Govt Notification dated 26th Jan 1877.

The one month's leave of absence granted to Mr R B Pitt, Asst Supt, Poona and Nasik Revenue Survey, by Govt Notification dated 2nd inst, is cancelled, and he is allowed fifteen months' leave under medical certificate, with effect from the 7th ultimo.

Mr R E Candy, Actg Extra first Asst Collr of Ahmednagar, is also appointed Actg Extra first Asst Collr in the Poona District.

Mr R E Wroughton, Asst Conservr of Forest second grade, is promoted to the first grade, with effect from 15th February 1877.

Mr J Laird to act as Depy Conservr of Forests, third grade, during the period Mr Wallinger continues to act as Depy Conservr Second grade or until further orders.

H M's Secy of State for India has permitted Mr J F Muir, Civil Service, to return to duty within the period of his leave.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn-Maj Charles Johnson to be Civil Surgn, Ahmedabad, on the retirement of Surgn-Maj C G Wiehe.

Surgn J Davidson acted as Civil Surgn, Poona, in addition to his own duties, from 5th Dec 1876 to 14th Jan 1877, during the absence of Surgn Maj Bruce, on special duty at Delhi.

Surgn J Raby, Depy Sanitary Comsr, Northern Deccan Registration Dist, in charge Southern Deccan or Southern Mahratta Country Registration Dist, is allowed subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days, under Sec 24 Rule 1 of the Civil Leave Code, to enable him to appear before a Medl Board with a view of obtaining sick leave to Europe.

Surgn W Nolan to act as Depy Sanitary Comsr for the Northern Deccan Registration Dist during the absence of Surgn J Raby, or until further orders.

In supersession of Govt Notification (Page 161 of "Govt Gazette" of 22nd Feb 1877, Part I) dated the 21st ultimo, Surgn R M Wall, M B, is appointed substantive "pro tem" Depy Sanitary Comsr, Southern Deccan or Southern Mahratta Registration Dist, vice Surgn Gordon.

Mr Ardasir Pestonji Kama is appointed Asst Surgn of the third grade.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Maj W Manson, R E, received charge of the Office of Ex Engr, Surat and Broach, from Capt W Haydon, R E, on the afternoon of the 24th Feb 1877.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr J A Dalal, M A, assumed charge of the Ahmedabad High School on the 1st inst, before office hours.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE COLLECTORS.

Mr J H Dunsterville, Asst Supt, Revenue Survey, Southern Mahratta Country, reported himself to the Collr of Kaladgi on the 10th ultimo for duty on the Famine Relief Works in this District as directed by Govt in their Resolution No 49E, 152, dated 25th Jan 1877.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Mr C B Winchester delivered over and Mr Anandrao Bhaskerji received charge of the Office of second Asst Collr, Kolaba, on the afternoon of the 1st inst.

Mr G W Elliot delivered over and Mr Anandrao Bhaskerji received charge of the Office of the Collr and Mag of the Dist of Kolaba in the afternoon of the 2nd inst.

Mr G H D Wilson delivered over and Mr A D Carey received charge of the Office of the extra first Asst Collr and Mag, Kaira, in the forenoon of the 1st inst.

Mr A K Nairne delivered over and Mr C H D Wilson received charge of the Office of the Extra first Asst Collr in charge Panch Mahals, in the forenoon of the 2nd inst.

Mr F Austen is appointed probationary pro tem Inspr of Police, G I P Railway, during the absence of Mr Dickinson, or until further orders.

Rao Saheb Pudmakar Narayen, fourth grade Mamlatdar of Roha, in Kolaba, is appointed substantive pro tem third grade Mamlatdar of Viramgam, in Ahmedabad, during the absence of Khan Bahadur Ardeshir Jamsanjee, or until further orders.

Mr A Cumine delivered over and Mr G Gladstone Turner received charge of the Office of Supernumerary Asst Collr, Tanna, in the forenoon of the 10th Feb 1877.

Mr Anandrao Bhaskerji delivered over and Mr R Courtenay received charge of the Office of second Asst Collr, Kolaba, in the afternoon of the 6th inst.

Mr H Daniell delivered over and Mr S Kyte received charge of the Office of Dist Supt of Police, Ahmednagar, on the 3rd inst, in the afternoon.

Wassoodeo Shivaji Gogte is appointed a member of the Ratnagiri Taluka Local Fund Committee vice Vishnu Bapuji Gogte, deceased.

Mr I Dracup and Lt T R M Macpherson respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Dist Supt of Police, Dharwar, on the 27th ultimo, in the afternoon.

Messrs J K Spence and E T Richardson respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of First Asst Collr, Belgam on the 3rd inst, in the afternoon.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE COLLECTOR OF SALT REVENUE.

Messrs E Pratt and R Thom respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of the Asst Collr of Salt Revenue, Kanara Range, on the 28th ultimo, after office hours.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Mar. 19	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	„ 16	8-0 A.M.	9-0 P.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	„ 16	1-0 P.M.	2-0 P.M.
China	„ 20	3-0 P.M.	No after.
Australia	„ 31	3-0 P.M.	packet
Mauritius and Reunion	Apr. 9	3-30 P.M.	4-0 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	„ 9	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

As the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every *Monday* soon after 7 P.M., the following are the hours for closing Mails:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 4 P.M.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (2 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 4 P.M., and registered letters at 1 P.M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M., and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave as under:—

	7 P.M.		7 P.M.
Monday	Mar. 19	Monday	Apr. 2
„	„ 26	„	„ 9

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows:—

	4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Tuesday	Mar.2	Tuesday	Apr. 17
„	April 3	„	May 14

AUSTRALIAN MAILS, VIA GALLE.

Saturday	Mar. 31	Saturday	May. 26
„	Apr. 28	„	June 23

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates

MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

	Regular Mails.		*Supplemental Mails.*
Monday	Apr. 9	Monday	Mar. 19
„	May. 7	„	Apr. 16

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mai for Mauritius and Reunion are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritime Company; but as the French Mail Steamers occasionally leave Aden for the Mauritius before the arrival of the Bombay Overland Mail Steamers, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

The after packet, hitherto made up at the General Post Office has been abolished, and the times for posting extended to the hours given in the subjoined table.

A Post Office has been established at the Boree Bunder Railway Station, where Letters and Papers, too late for the Mail closing at the General Post Office, are received *without fee* up to 5 minutes of the departure of Trains.

No Letters or Papers can be posted in the Railway Carriage Letter Box.

MAILS.	Latest hour for Posting At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters and Papers.	At General Post Office. Registered Letters & Parcels.	At Branch Post Offices.	At the Boree Bunder Railway Station Post Office.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway	4-50 P.M.	3 P.M.	3 P.M.	5-25 P.M.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur, Seroor, Deccan, and S. M. Country	1-20 P.M.	12 NOON.	11-30 A.M.	1-55 P.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattywar, and Kutch	7-30 P.M.	4 P.M.	5-30 P.M.	...
For ditto in Southern Concan, i. e. for Pen, Nagothna, Mahad, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	10 A.M.	4 P.M. of previous day.	8-30 A.M.	...
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Poona Uran and Panwel	5-30 A.M.	Do.	5-30 P.M. of previous day	...

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails are received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

MESSRS. WALTON AND LYSNAR,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
12 RAMPART ROW.

THE HENRY MEMORIAL FUND.

FIRST SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

THE HONORARY SECRETARIES have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of the following sums, paid into the Bank of Bombay:—

	Rs.		Rs.
H E Sir P E Wodehouse	300	M Mowat, Esq	50
Hon'ble Sir M R Westropp.	300	Lt-Col H F Hancock	50
Messrs David Sassoon & Co.	300	Lt-Col W A Baker	50
H F Purcell, Esq	250	Hon'ble Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee	50
Dr Sidney Smith	200	Rev N Pagani	50
T C Glover, Esq.	200	Capt Alfred Coleman	50
Haji Cassum Joosub, Esq	200	F Y Smith, Esq	50
Jones Q Pigot, Esq	150	J H Grant, Esq	50
Cowasjee Dinshaw, Esq., of Aden	125	A Tait, Esq	50
Hon'ble L H Bayley	100	Dossabhoy Framjee, Esq	50
F D Parker, Esq.	100	Capt G T Robinson	32
Thomas Ormiston, Esq.	100	Hon'ble A Rogers	25
F Mathew, Esq.	100	Janardhun G Nal, Esq	25
W Nicol & Co.	100	Capt C Wodehouse	25
Hon'ble E W Ravenscroft.	100	Vundravundas Purshotumdas, Esq	25
J M Maclean, Esq	100	Framjee Nowrojee, Esq	20
Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq.	100	A C Trevor, Esq	20
Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq	100	H W Barrow, Esq.	10
L Fletcher, Esq	100	Revd C Cooke	10
G A Barnett, Esq	100		
Kessowjee Naik, Esq.	100	Total Rs.	3,917

The Subscriptions already promised amount to more than Rs. 8,000.

All Subscriptions should be paid into the Bank of Bombay.

The second Subscription List will be published next Wednesday.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

TURNER—LEONARD—March 15th, at Christ Church, Byculla, by the Rev. G. C. Reynell, Isaac, son of Mr. W. R. Turner, of Brighton, to Esther Leonard, of Rotherford, near Tunbridge Wells.

OTHER PRESIDENCES.

BIRTH.

DAVIDSON—March 2nd, at Meijam, Deebrooghur, Assam, the wife of James Davidson, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

EADES—FAIRWEATHER—March 12th, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. S. B. Taylor, Richard John Eades, Planter, Assam, to Mary Eleanor Sarah, youngest daughter of the late Captain Fairweather

MARSDEN—HILL—March 8th, at St. Mathias' Church, Vepery, Madras, by the Ven. the Arch Deacon C. R. Drury, Osgood G. T. Marsden, youngest son of Lieut.-Col. Marsden, C. B., (late of the 29th Bengal Native Infantry), to Caroline Primrose, only surviving daughter of the late John Hill, of Manchester.

DEATH.

DUFF—February 22nd, at the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, of Heart Disease, W. C. Duff, of North Bhangul pore, aged 50.

WILLSON—March 7th, at Murree, T. Hill Willson, Executive Engineer, aged 50 years.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1877.

THE telegraphic abstract of the Budget which we publish elsewhere shows that the Government of India has made a desperate attempt to please everybody. The rumour current in the Bombay bazaar three days ago about the probable amount and mode of issue of the new loan seems to have been a curiously close approximation to what is actually proposed. Sir John Strachey accommodates himself to the advocates of both rupee and sterling loans by resolving to raise about half the money he requires in England and half in India. We cannot pretend to criticize what must have been a very elaborate Financial Statement with the aid of the meagre materials at our command; but we may note as matter for satisfaction that no fresh Imperial taxation is proposed, the loan of £6,000,000 sufficing to cover the deficits of the two financial years 1876 77 and 1877 78. But for the Famine, there would after all have been a considerable surplus this year notwithstanding the loss on exchange. We are glad, by the way, to see that no project of currency changes is hinted at in the Budget. The Government has also wisely refused to be guided by Mr. Fawcett, who demands that the Public Works policy which alone enables India to bear the heavy annual drain on her resources should be abandoned, and the construction of Indian railways and canals will be vigorously proceeded with. As was anticipated, the Finance Minister appears to have made an effort to relieve the Imperial Treasury by shifting a further proportion of the burden of taxation upon the shoulders of the Provincial Governments; but the confused language of the telegram prevents us from appreciating fairly the exact nature of this proposal. The Budget is, so far as we can judge, a makeshift one, but it will satisfy Anglo-Indian society, which hates fresh taxation and is only too willing to put off the day of reckoning for the financial errors of its rulers.

THE settlement of the difficulty with the Afreedees about the maintenance of the road through the Kohat Pass is opportune, if it can be relied upon as likely to be durable; for there can now be little doubt that the Government of India has made up its mind to risk a rupture of friendly relations with Cabul, and the necessity of detaching a force to punish the Kohat Pass Afreedees would be a vexatious accompaniment of an expedition to Cabul. The telegram from Lahore which we publish elsewhere contains the first explicit announcement we have seen of the Viceroy's determination to insist on the right of placing British Agents in Afghanistan "wherever and whenever "may be considered necessary;" but two months ago we showed that this must be the drift of Lord Lytton's frontier policy, and argued that that policy meant a military occupation of Afghanistan, since, even if the Ameer consented to receive British officers as residents at his chief towns, the Government could not send representatives beyond the Frontier to be murdered, as they assuredly would be if they went without a military escort. We suspect that Sir Lewis Pelly has wholly failed in his efforts to persuade the Ameer's Ambassador that the best thing the Afghans can do is to submit themselves to British protection, and, as Russians intrigues make it unsafe for the Government of India to let the kingdom of Cabul remain outside the sphere of its direct political influence, force must now be used instead of persuasion. We are not speaking at random in saying that we believe a second Afghan war is imminent, for we are in possession of information which convinces us that the Government of India has completed its arrangements for the despatch of a formidable expedition beyond the mountain frontier of Upper India.

THERE is a good deal of plausibility in the last proposal made by Russia to the rest of the Christian Powers of Europe, that they should agree to sign a Protocol urging upon the acceptance of the Porte the original programme submitted to the Conference. If they will be good enough to go through the mere formality of thus registering their sanction of General Ignatieff's "irreducible minimum," Russia will act with them and will demobilize her army. The temptation to accept this ultimatum, and by signing the proposed bond to avert for a time the impending calamity of a European war, must be very strong indeed to the English Ministry, in whose minds anxiety for the maintenance of peace has been the uppermost feeling throughout the negotiations of the last eighteen months; but we believe the Cabinet will be forced to come to the decision that this final appeal of Russia must be rejected. A very similar proposal was made by General Ignatieff to the Plenipotentiaries of England, Austria, France, Germany; and Italy, after the third sitting of the Conference, it being by that time clear that the Porte was disposed to prefer war with Russia to mutilation by the representatives of the Six Powers. The General suggested that a joint Act should be signed "recording the "agreement of the Plenipotentiaries of the Six "Powers to the terms of the proposals "communicated on their behalf to the Turkish "Plenipotentiaries." The draft of the proposed Act embodied a declaration that the original programme, which by the way was much more uncompromising in its terms than the modified programme subsequently agreed to by Russia, was "drawn up by common accord," and contained "the essential bases of "the arrangements to be come to with the "Sublime Porte," and that, consequently, the Plenipotentiaries of the Six Powers "all under- "took to support them at the Conference and to "press them upon the Sublime Porte." Lord Derby put himself in communication with Count Andrassy as to the expediency of empowering the Plenipotentiaries to sign such an agreement, and the Austrian Minister thought it might be signed without danger or inconvenience if a clause were added stating that the Porte "might propose modifications in "details and as to the manner of carrying out the "views of the Powers." It is obvious, indeed, that without such a saving clause the Act would have been equivalent to an ultimatum to be presented by the Powers to Turkey. Prince Bismarck, too, objected to letting the German Plenipotentiary sign any document of the kind. The next reference to the proposed Act which we find in the Blue Book is contained in the following short despatch from Lord Salisbury to Lord Derby, dated Pera, Jan. 9th:—"With reference to your Lordship's telegram of yesterday, stating that Her Majesty's Government think it desir- "able, in the event of the failure of the "Conference, to avoid the signature of any "identic Note, or of any Protocol, embody- "ing the results of the preliminary meetings of "the Plenipotentiaries of the Six Powers, I have "the honour to state that the proposal for the "signature of a document of the nature referred "to has been abandoned by General Ignatieff, "in consequence of the opposition offered to it "by the other Representatives. The withdrawal "of the proposal does not, however, materially "affect the practical result of the preliminary "meetings, as the resolutions agreed to by the "Plenipotentiaries were deposited at the first "meeting of the Conference, in their names, by "Count Chaudordy, and were annexed to the "Protocol." The last sentence of this despatch shows how hastily Lord Salisbury often speaks and writes. He actually seems to see no difference between a simple record that certain proposals have been agreed upon by the Plenipotentiaries as affording bases for discussion, and a binding engagement signed by them to press this programme on the acceptance of the Porte. Lord Derby was much more clear-sighted. He discerned at once the threat implied in the proposed Act, and, even after the original programme had been modified, he held this language to Count Munster, the German Ambassador at London, who had called upon him to ask if Her Majesty's Government was disposed to agree to the suggested presentation of the altered programme in some form of ultimatum:—"I told His "Excellency that we agreed to the concessions "and approved of them, thinking them an "improvement on the original proposals; we "had not however consented, and should not "agree, to the presentation of them in the form "of an ultimatum, nor to their being embodied "in a Protocol or other document which should "be binding on the Powers." In the same spirit the Foreign Secretary instructed Lord Salisbury, before the last meeting of the Conference, to hold no language that could be construed as pledging Her Majesty's Government to enforce the proposals of the Plenipotentiaries at a later date. He also thought that a proposal made by Italy, for the Representatives of the Powers to continue their meetings at some place outside the Ottoman dominions, after the failure of the Conference, was open to grave objection, as "Her Majesty's Government had never consented "to the principle of a Conference on Turkish "affairs from which the Porte should be excluded." The position taken up by England as regards its relations with the Porte, is, as defined by Lord Derby, that, while anxious to impress on the Sultan and his Ministers at the Conference the desirability of warding off a Russian invasion by making great concessions, she will not resort to force in order to compel Turkey to accept reforms which the Porte declares to be inadmissible. Lord Salisbury, in his remarkable speech on the Duke of Argyll's motion, which we published in our yesterday's impression, gives in his adhesion to this course of policy, though it is plain from the Blue Book that he was only saved by the sagacity of that wary statesman, Lord Derby, from falling into the snare prepared for him by the framer of the proposed identic Note. The "concert" Russia still hankers after is a concert which would carry with it the ultimate employment of force to bring Turkey to reason; otherwise, the signing of the proposed Protocol would be useless. Judging, therefore, by the speeches made in Parliament, we infer that the Ministry will have no alternative but to reject Russia's last summons.

ONE of the delusions entertained by many people in England regarding India is that the dreadful form of sarcrifice called suttee that used to be common to this country has been swept into the past by the strong and righteous hand of the British Government. Philanthropists have shuddered at the thought of living women being burned side by side with the dead body of the man who was once their husband, and poets and enthusiasts have not hesitated to express their awe if not admiration at the coolness, fortitude, and devotion which must characterise one of the weaker sex who surrenders herself without a murmur to a terrible death in the midst of flames. We can imagine that when the news of Nepaul's great loss reaches England, our countrymen, who learned something about the Nepaul Prime Minister during the visit of the Prince of Wales to the Terai, will be more shocked to learn that the event was accompanied by the immolation of his wives than they will be with the actual details of the unscrupulous old man's sudden death in the jungles which he loved to make his happy hunting grounds. They can easily imagine the horrors of the scene that took place in the Terai soon after Jung Bahadoor's death, for Anglo-Indian literature contains many descriptions of suttee, and even the elder classical writers do not omit to mention the existence of this awful and mysterious Eastern rite. Plutarch describes a case of suttee in his life of Alexander the Great. When the Greek hero was in India he sent Onesicritus, a disciple of Diogenes, to Indian sages who possessed a great reputation for sanctity. One of these, named by the Greeks Calanus, although his real name was said to be Sphines, treated Onesicritus with great insolence, but eventually consented to travel with Alexander, whom he amused with a good illustration of his empire. He laid a dry and shrivelled hide before him and first trod upon the edges of it, and as he trod on one side the hide started up on the other. At last he fixed his feet in the middle, and then it lay still, "by which emblem he showed "him that Alexander should fix his residence "and plant his principal force in the heart of his "Empire and not wander to the extremities." In Persia, near the tomb of Cyrus, Calanus became ill of a colic and desired to have his funeral pile erected. This being done, he approached the pile on horseback, "offered up his "prayers to heaven, poured the libations upon "himself, cut off part of his hair and threw it "on the fire;" and before he ascended the pile he took leave of the Macedonians, desiring them to spend the day in jollity and drinking with the king, "for I shall see him, said he, in a little "time at Babylon. So saying he stretched him- "self upon the pile and covered himself up Nor "did he move at the approach of the flames, but "remained in the same posture till he had finished "his sacrifice according to the custom of the "sages of the country." If the prophecy of Calanus was actually made it was as wonderful as the prophecy which was uttered a few years ago by another fakeer respecting the fate of four young English officers, for it was fulfilled, inasmuch as Alexander, as everybody knows or believes, drank so much at Babylon that it was not long before he "met Calanus." The immolation of Calanus could not properly be called a case of suttee, but that event and another case of human self-sacrifice which is described by Diodorus as having happened in the army of Eumenes about 300 years before the Christian era, are full of the elements of heroic tragedy, and differ from cases of female sacrifice or suttee proper only in degree, in proportion as woman is reckoned weaker than man and therefore the more worthy of admiration when she rouses herself to perform a feat requiring so much fortitude as self-immolation. In turning from the pages of the ancients to those of modern times, we find abundant reason to wonder at the marvellous power which has sustained Indian women to go through the ceremony of suttee. Many of them have shown the most utter indifference to life, have not uttered a cry upon the blazing pile, and have even accepted their fate with joy and eagerness. These sacrificial victims of an abominable custom may have been, as some writers have alleged to be the practice in such cases, drugged with intoxicants which made them insensible to fear, so that they did not discover what they were doing until the fire crept round them, when it was too late, the spectators drowning their agonising shrieks in the midst of a torrent of tom-toming and yells; but we think that in the majority of cases of suttee that have taken place in India, the unfortunate women have been impelled to their fate chiefly by the fear of incurring the contempt and hate of their caste people, and partly also by that strange indescribable enthusiasm which makes the nerves like iron in the face of dangers the braving of which will be accompanied by a high reputation for fortitude and nobility of character and a possible reward hereafter. Who can doubt that both these feelings were the motive power in the case which Colonel Sleeman describes at length in his book, "Rambles and Recollections?" At Gopalpore, on the banks of the Nerbudda, which, it may be remarked, are studded with the monuments of women who have burned themselves with their husbands, Colonel Sleeman happened to be on duty in November 1829. He had issued a proclamation throughout his district (Jubbulpore) prohibiting any one from aiding or assisting in suttee. On the 24th, he had an application from the heads of the most respectable and extensive family of Brahmins in the district, to suffer an old woman to burn herself with the remains of her husband Omid Sing Opuddea, who had that morning died on the banks of the river. We shall now give the remarkable narrative in his own words:—

> I threatened to enforce my order, and punish severely any man who assisted; and placed a police guard for the purpose of seeing that no one did so. She remained sitting by the edge of the water without eating or drinking. The next day the body of her husband was burned to ashes in a small pit of about eight feet square and three or four feet deep, before several thousand spectators who had assembled to see the suttee. All strangers dispersed before evening, as there seemed to be no prospect of my yielding to the urgent solicitations of her family, who dared not touch food till she had burned herself, or declared herself willing to return to them. Her sons, grand-sons and some other relations, remained with her, while the rest surrounded my house, the one urging me to allow her to burn, and the other urging her to desist. She remained sitting upon a bare rock in the bed of the Nerbudda, refusing every kind of sustenance, and exposed to the intense heat of the sun by day, and the severe cold of the night, with only a thin sheet thrown over her shoulders. On Thursday, to cut off all hope of her being removed from her purpose, she put on the *dhujja*, or coarse red turban, and broke her bracelets in pieces, by which she became dead in law, and for ever excluded from caste. Should she choose to live after this, she could never return to her family. Her children and grandchildren were still with her, but all their entreaties were unavailing; and I became satisfied, that she would starve herself to death if not allowed to burn, by which the family would be disgraced, her miseries prolonged, and I myself rendered liable to be charged with a wanton abuse of authority, for no prohibition of the kind I had issued had as yet received the formal sanction of the Government.
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> On Saturday the 28th, in the morning, I rode out ten miles to the spot, and found the poor old widow sitting with the *dhujja* round her head, a brass plate before her with undressed rice and flowers, and a cocoa-nut in each hand. She talked very collectedly, telling me, that "she had determined to mix her ashes with those of her departed husband, and should patiently wait my permission to do so, assured that God would enable her to sustain life till that was given, though she dared not eat or drink." Looking at the sun, then rising before her over a long and beautiful reach of the Nerbudda river, she said calmly, "My soul has been for five days with my husband's near that sun—nothing but my earthly frame is left; and this I know you will in time suffer to be mixed with the ashes of his in yonder pit, because it is not in your nature or your usage wantonly to prolong the miseries of a poor old woman." "Indeed it is not,—my object and my duty is to save and preserve them; and I am come to dissuade you from this idle purpose—to urge you to live and to keep your family from the disgrace of being thought your murderers."
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> "I am not afraid of their ever being so thought—they have all, like good children, done everything in their power to induce me to live among them: and if I had done so, I know they would have loved and honoured me; but my duties to them have now ended. I commit them all to your care, and I go to attend my husband *Omed Sing Opuddea*, with whose ashes on the funeral pile mine have already three times mixed."
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> This was the first time in her long life that she had ever pronounced the name of her husband, for in India no woman high or low ever pronounces the name of her husband—she would consider it disrespectful towards him to do so; and it is often amusing to see their embarrassment when asked the question by any European gentleman. They look right and left for some one to relieve them from the dilemma of appearing disrespectful either to the querist, or to their absent husbands—they perceive that he is unacquainted with their duties on this point, and are afraid he will attribute their silence to disrespect. They know that few European gentlemen are acquainted with them; and when women go into our courts of justice, or other places where they are liable to be asked the names of their husbands, they commonly take one of their children or some other relation with them to pronounce the words in their stead. When the old lady named her husband, as she did with strong emphasis, and in a very deliberate manner, every one present was satisfied that she had resolved to die. "I have," she continued, "tasted largely of the bounty of Government, having been maintained by it with all my large family in ease and comfort upon our rent-free lands, and I feel assured that my children will not be suffered to want: but with them I have nothing more to do, our intercourse and communion here end. My soul (pran) is with *Omed Sing Opuddea*; and my ashes must here mix with his." Again looking to the sun—"I see them together," said she, with a tone and countenance that affected me a good deal, "under the bridal canopy!"—alluding to the ceremonies of marriage; and I am satisfied, that she at that moment really believed that she saw her own spirit and that of her husband under the bridal canopy in paradise.
>
> I tried to work upon her pride and her fears. I told her that it was probable that the rent-free lands by which her family had been so long supported might be resumed by the Government, as a mark of its displeasure against the children for not dissuading her from the sacrifice—that the temples over her ancestors upon the bank might be levelled with the ground, in order to prevent their operating to induce others to make similar sacrifices; and lastly, that not one single brick or stone should ever mark the place where she died, if she persisted in her resolution. But if she consented to live, a splendid habitation should be built for her among these temples—a handsome provision assigned for her support out of these rent-free lands—her children should come daily to visit her, and I should frequently do the same. She smiled, but held out her arm, and said—"My pulse has long ceased to beat—my spirit has departed—and I have nothing left but a little *earth* that I wish to mix with the ashes of my husband—I shall suffer nothing in burning; and if you wish proof, order some fire, and you shall see this arm consumed without giving me any pain." I did not attempt to feel her pulse, but some of my people did and declared that it had ceased to be perceptible. At this time every native present believed that she was incapable of suffering pain; and her end confirmed them in their opinion.
>
> Satisfied myself that it would be unavailing to attempt to save her life, I sent for all the principal members of the family, and consented that she should be suffered to burn herself if they would enter into engagements that no other member of their family should ever do the same. This they all agreed to, and the papers having been drawn out in due form about midday, I sent down notice to the old lady, who seemed extremely pleased and thankful. The ceremonies of bathing were gone through before three, while the wood and other combustible materials for a strong fire were collected and put into the pit. After bathing, she called for a pawn (betel leaf) and ate it; then rose up and with one arm on the shoulder of her eldest son and the other on that of her nephew, approached the fire. I had sentries placed all round, and no other person was allowed to approach within five paces. As she rose up, fire was set to the pile, and it was instantly in a blaze. The distance was about one hundred and fifty yards—she came on with a calm and cheerful countenance—stopped once, and casting her eyes upward said—"Why have they kept me five days from thee, my husband?" On coming to the sentries her supporters stopped—she walked once round the pit, paused a moment; and while muttering a prayer threw some flowers into the fire. She then walked up deliberately and steadily to the brink, stepped into the centre of the flame, sat down, and leaning back in the midst as if reposing upon a couch, was consumed without uttering a shriek or betraying one sign of agony! A few instruments of music had been provided, and they played as usual as she approached the fire, not, as is commonly supposed, in order to drown screams, but to prevent the last words of the victim from being heard, as these are supposed to be prophetic, and might become sources of pain or strife to the living. It was not expected that I should yield, and but few people had assembled to witness the sacrifice, so that there was little or nothing in the circumstances immediately around to stimulate her to any extraordinary exertions; and I am persuaded that it was the desire of again being united to her husband in the next world, and the entire confidence that she would be so if she now burned herself, that alone sustained her. From the morning of the day he died, Tuesday, till Wednesday evening, she ate pawns or betel leaves, but nothing else; and from Wednesday evening she ceased eating them. She drank no water from Tuesday. She went into the fire with the same cloth about her that she had worn in the bed of the river; but it was made wet from a persuasion that even the shadow of any impure thing falling upon her when going to the pile contaminates the woman unless counteracted by the sheet moistened in the holy stream.

We have no doubt that the scene which followed Jung Bahadoor's death in the Terai was as full of pathos and spirit-thrilling determination to burst into the great unknown world through gates of fire as was the tragedy in which Omed Sing Opuddea's poor old widow, sitting disconsolately on the rock by the river, through the scorching heat of day and the cold of night, with a bit of red cloth tied round her head, was the principal figure. On the 25th February, Jung Bahadoor went into the river Bhagmittee, performed his ablutions, and then ascended the bank to worship. He died in the act of prayer apparently, for his body was found in a sitting posture, motionless. The news was sent quickly to Khatmandoo, the capital, whence came orders that the funeral rites were to be postponed. On the 1st March his three principal wives, a brother, and son arrived at the place where the body was lying. The ladies had travelled all the way from Khatmandoo through the jungle and on until they reached the banks of the Bhagmittee with the deliberate intention of burning themselves alive with the body of their dead lord. A stranger journey could scarcely be imagined. The enthusiasm which filled the women must have been tremendous. It is easy to conceive that if Jung Bahadoor had died in Khatmandoo, the contagion of grief immediately around them might have tempted them, on the impulse of the moment, to throw themselves on his pyre; but it is difficult to imagine these three women travelling night and day through a great jungle in their palanquins with the intention of burning themselves at the end of their travels, and arriving at their destination with their ardour unabated either through the lapse of time or the discomforts of their journey. Those

Indian widows, gone to bed,
In flaming curtains, to the dead,

must excite both admiration and pity. The brother of the deceased is said to have tried to dissuade the Ranees from their purpose, but they would not be turned from their purpose. They bathed in the river, worshipped after their way, and distributed gifts to Brahmins and holy men. The funeral pile was prepared, and the body of the great man of Nepaul placed upon it. His widows mounted the pile, the eldest of them taking the head of the body in her lap, the two others holding the feet. Their son approaches with a torch, touches the pile, and the living and the dead are lost in smoke and flame. Not a sound do the stoical women utter; all is over with the tragic group on the pyre in a few minutes; and the crowd in that weird spot of India burst into tears at the sight of so much devotion. This is the gist of the longest account of the terrible affair which has yet reached India. We have no doubt that the mere outline of it will fill the people of England with surprise and sorrow, for they cannot have imagined that in these days a scene so barbarous as the burning alive of three women could be performed deliberately in any part of India. They will make inquiries and draw lessons, and we hope that among the latter they will see that it is a work of the purest humanity for England to exercise a strong and vigorous influence, as distinguished from weak and patronising interference, over every State between the Himalayas and Cape Comorin. Much has been said about the liberality of the man who has just passed into ashes accompanied by a terrible holocaust, but it is notorious that his policy was to keep Englishmen at bay and out of Nepaul. It is not too much to say that if the policy of the Government of India had been more assertive at the Court of Khatmandoo, the influence of civilised ideas would have been felt throughout Nepaul, and such a scene as a son burning his parents alive, even in that home of cruel wild beasts, the Terai, would have been an impossibility. As it is, we hope that the Jung Bahadoor suttee is the last that outraged humanity will ever hear of in connection with this country.

THE PLETHORA OF COLONELS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As a student of Government policy in many branches of the administration, my attention is being perpetually arrested by the existence of various anomalies, the justice or even the *rationale* of which I vainly attempt to discover. One of these administrative problems has lately presented itself to me, and it is with a hope that a satisfactory explanation may be forthcoming to clear up the difficulties I labour under that I venture to address you on the subject. As is well known the plethora of Colonels, especially in the Bombay army, has long since attracted the notice of Government, and various schemes have been adopted with the view of freeing the State from this incumbrance, and encouraging promotion among the junior officers. The system of giving a bonus, which presumably represents the present value of the Colonel's allowances which would be earned after 38 years' service, appears open to no objection either on moral or economical grounds; but it is a legitimate matter for surprise that Government should neutralize the benefits of its own offer by declaring that the widows of those officers who have retired on the bonus shall not be entitled to the pension derived from what is known as Lord Clive's Fund. The consequence of this is that the married officer of some thirty years' standing, the very man of whom from the Government point of view it is most desirable to get rid, naturally declines to take advantage of the bonus, and lingers on till he has earned his off-reckonings, together with the claim of his widow to the additional pension. Now, as it seems to me, the present arrangement is defensible neither on the grounds of fiscal policy nor political justice, for the fact that by the general non-acceptance of the bonus great expense is caused to Government is too obvious to require any proof. The bonus is professedly based on the actuarial estimate of the present value of Colonel's allowances. It is professedly given in order to induce men to retire, and it fails of its object simply because to a married man it does *not* represent the present value of the benefits he will subsequently receive, the additional pension to his widow being left out of sight altogether. And so the object the Government has in view is defeated by its own act, and I believe I am right in stating that the gross number of Lieutenant Colonels hardly diminishes at all, the number of promotions being equal to the number of retirements. It should be remembered that the officers who entered the Staff Corps before 1868 are all entitled to their Colonel's allowances after 38 years' service, while those who entered after that date will only receive them as vacancies occur, the number being limited, so that it is now of the utmost importance financially to get as many men as possible to retire on the cheapest possible terms. It might also be plausibly urged in favour of extending the benefit of Lord Clive's Fund in the way I have indicated that the earlier a man retires the less likely he is to leave a widow. So that considering that the pension is given to the widows of officers who die during their active service, it is doubtful whether on the whole any additional expenditure would be thereby incurred by the Fund. But this is a question involving actuarial considerations into which I am hardly competent to enter. Of the reasons which induced Government to make the arrangement which now exists I am unable, after mature consideration, to form even the dimmest conception. I desire enlightenment, but painful experience has shown that the acts of our rulers in the military, and, indeed, in all departments, not unfrequently afford a hopeless puzzle to a philosophical observer.—I am, &c. T. H. D.

March 10.

THE LESSONS OF THE AJOODHIA CATASTROPHE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In an extract from the *Pioneer*, given in your paper the other day, I see it stated that the Deputy Commissioner of Fyzabad, with two Assistants and the Superintendent of Police, were all present at Ajoodhia on the day that a number of people were crushed to death in honour of Ram, or Parbuttee, or somebody equally puissant. The *Pioneer* thinks that this "misfortune" necessarily establishes a *prima facie* case against the local authorities."

Perhaps it does; but we should remember that the Madras Government has practically laid down, for the guidance of Magistrates, a rule that no amount of public danger justifies interference with the feelings of religious Brahmins; and this principle as enforced by the degradation of the unfortunate Mr. Weld, is understood to have found favour and support with the Government of India.

Now, in the case of these religious processions, it is very well known that no regulation of the crowd is consistent with the full satisfaction of the local sanctities; and as for the death of the pilgrims, of course, they went straight to the bosom of Ram or Jagonnath who is nearly as much glorified by their disease as if they had been crushed under the wheels of his car or sprung from the sacred cliff of Ongkar Mandhata.

The benevolent feelings of Government towards the religion of our Aryan brethren are perfectly understood by the latter. Witness the funeral rites of the late Sir Jung Bahadur. This prince was so far civilized that he had, in defiance of caste, crossed the *kala pani* for reasons of State (as many a man with less blood his hands has done at the State's cost).

He had been gun-bearer to the Duke of Edinburgh and the Prince of Wales; and had got up shikar for the latter upon principles apparently copied from those upon which the enlightened Mr. Barnum "chased the buffaloo" at New York.

Yet, just as he entered upon his *quasi* royal career amid the smoke and blood of a palace massacre, he closed it amid similar elements furnished by his favourite wife; and we hear nothing of any remark made upon the subject by the Resident at Khatmandoo or his superiors.

Now, I do not mean to say that all this is wrong. Far from it. If the Nepaul lady had not closed her life in the funeral fire, she might well have ended it in the hot water of a stormy regency, to the discomfort of many other people. And the victims of Ajoodhia doubtless enjoyed their liberty of religious suicide (for it is nothing else), and are now reaping the fruits of it in *Swarga*, mighty little missed in the over populated plains of Oudh.

The citizens of Negapatam likewise would probably imbibe, with the juices of their deceased *guroo*, some tincture of his divinity, and I dare-say all the tanks in India will be redolent of the odour of decomposing sanctity in a few years. If it breeds a pestilence there will be the fewer gaping mouths and idle hands to deal with in the next famine.

But I have got somewhat beyond my point, which is, that every official who regulates matters connected with native religions knows that he does so at his peril; and I have no doubt those of Fyzabad knew it as well as the rest.

UN ADMINIS

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SETTLEMENT OF THE DISPUTES WITH THE AFREEDEES.

LAHORE, 15th March.

The Pass Afreedees have given hostages, submitting to the terms demanded, and leaving the settlement of matters in the hands of the Deputy Commissioner. The construction of the road will be undertaken at once.

ALLAHABAD, 15th March.

The Kohat Pass question is satisfactorily settled. The Afreedees have submitted, leaving the settlement of differences in the Deputy Commissioner's hands. 30 hostages have been given. The construction of the road on the north side of the Kohat commences immediately.

CABUL AFFAIRS.

LAHORE, 15th March.

The Cabul Envoy has been informed of the decision regarding the terms on which our Government will maintain relations with Cabul. The right to place British Agents wherever and whenever it may be considered necessary is insisted upon.

[Reuter's Telegrams.]

IMPERIAL BUDGET—1877-78.

CALCUTTA, 15th March.

A meeting of the Council took place to-day. The following is the abstract of Sir John Strachey's Financial Statement:—Accounts 1875 76. Revenue, £52,515,789; Expenditure, £55,117,536, including £595,779 Famine Relief and £4,270,629 Public Works Extraordinary. Deficit, £2,601,747; Surplus, excluding Public Works Extraordinary, not Famine, £1,668,882. Regular Estimates, 1876 77:—Revenue, £51,206,700; Expenditure, £57,285,000, including £3,800,000 Public Works Extraordinary. Deficit, £6,078,300, excluding Public Works Extraordinary, £2,278,300. Estimated cost of Famine, including loss on Revenue, £3,100,000. Surplus, ordinary account, excluding Famine, £624,800. Budget Estimates, 1877 78:—Revenue, £52,192,700; Expenditure, £56,442,400, including Public Works Extraordinary, £3,628,000. Deficit, £4,249,700; reduced, £621,700, excluding Extraordinary Works. Estimated cost of the Famine, £2,150,000, making £5,250,000 in the two years. Surplus, ordinary account, excluding Famine, £928,300. Net amount borrowed 1876 77, £3,724,000; Loans in 1877-78, £6,500,000, including £250,000 from Scindia for Gwalior Railway. Of remaining £6,250,000 Government proposes to raise £2,500,000 in India. Government is not authorized to pledge the Secretary of State as to Loans in England, but will recommend him to ask Parliament power to borrow £3,750,000 in England. There will be no fresh Imperial taxation. But Bengal and North-West Provinces required a guarantee of £375,000 interest on money spent on canals and local railways which are made over to provincial management and maintenance, and on the completion of which provincial responsibility will be enforced. This necessitates fresh provincial taxation; the maximum amount is estimated at £325,000, including £275,000 for Bengal and £50,000 for North-Western Provinces. The measures for raising this amount in Bengal are not actually settled, but an extension of the existing system of provincial taxation is proposed. There will be no tax of a novel character. For the North-Western Provinces there will be a light licence tax on trades; and authority will be given to assign for Canals and Railways ten per cent of the existing local rates. There will be a large extension in Bengal, the North Western Provinces and Oudh of the system inaugurated by Lord Mayo of making over revenue and expenditure to provincial use and management. Further development is promised in other provinces hereafter.

Programme for the future: Unremunerative Public Works and Famine will be classed as ordinary expenditure and provided for from revenue. Special measures for meeting Famine charges are under consideration. The abolition of the Inland Customs lines and sugar duties, the equalisation and reduction of the salt duties, are also under consideration. Government is pledged to abolish the import duties on cotton goods with the least possible delay. All measures of fiscal relief are postponed this year on account of the Famine. The financial position is considered satisfactory and the future reassuring. Estimated Bills upon India, 1877-78, Rs. 13,85,00,000. The present intention of the Secretary of State is to sell Bills for 26½ lakhs weekly during April and May. The estimated balances to the credit of Government at the end of 1876 77, £11,539,700; and 1877 78, £12,500,000.

The North-Western Taxation Bill has been passed. The Council adjourned to the 21st instant for the discussion of the Budget.

LONDON, 14th March, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed flat. Surats flat.
The London Cotton Market has been dull.
Fair Dhollera .... 5 3/16d.
The Manchester Market has been dull.
3 per cent. Consols for account 96⅝
5 per cent. French Rente 1872 .... 107¼
Bar Silver 55
Arrival—Whitehall.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE 15th March, 11-5 A. M.

Mail steamer, Zambesi, from China, arrived.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Market unchanged.

Bank Bills, on demand ....1s. 9 5-16d. per Rupee.
Bank Bills, 6 months' sight...1s. 9½d. ,,
Credits 3 months' sight...1s. 9 9-16d. ,,
Documents, 3 months' sight...1s 9 9-16 to ⅝. ,,
Sovereigns ....Rs. 11-6 each.

Sir David Wedderburn, late member of Parliament for Coventry, delivered an address yesterday evening to the Bombay Branch of the East India Association on the subject of the representation of India and the Indian people in the British Parliament. Sir David strongly advocated, and urged the Association to press upon Government a demand for six seats in the House of Commons being given to as many delegates from the Presidencies and independent States in India, such delegates to be appointed by some means hereafter to be decided upon, and to have the right of addressing the House upon any subject affecting the country, and to present and support petitions, but not to vote. It was represented that there is at present a great want in Parliament, whenever questions affecting the administration of affairs in India are discussed, of men who can fairly represent the opinions and feelings of the general inhabitants of the country. The idea of sending delegates from India to the English Parliament, after the fashion of the delegates to the American Congress from the territories other than the regular States, is not a new one as Sir David Wedderburn explained, but hitherto no attempt has been made to give it a practical form. He now proposes that every effort should be made to secure the concession at the hands of Government, one argument in favour of its advantages being that through the House of Commons the delegates would be able to procure a hearing in the English Press. The expression of Sir David Wedderburn's views of the question was very warmly received by the Association, and a hearty vote of thanks was accorded him at the conclusion of his address, which will be published in the *Bombay Gazette* to-morrow.

The death of Sir Jung Bahadoor will, it is said, oblige all the male inhabitants of Nepaul to keep their heads shaved for a year according to the custom in force in the country.

A misprint occurred in our special telegram [illegible] Calcutta yesterday, headed "Hongkong [illegible]." The word "Hongkong" refers to the [illegible] Justice Smale in the previous telegram; a [illegible]p has been put after the wrong word. [illegible] News" is from the Punjab Frontier and [illegible]rmed by the telegrams published this [illegible]

A writer in the newspaper, *London*, says:—

Talking of dresses, at some of the *smart* weddings lately (as our ideal society editor would say) the bridesmaids' costumes have been tastefully embroidered in crewel-work by gentlewomen. It is refreshing to find ladies employing themselves on some sort of artistic work instead of the hitherto inevitable canvas and wool, and the more provoking cutting-out-holes-and-filling-them-up-again embroidery.

The *World* says:—"As the royal procession was wending its way to St. Stephen's on the opening day, a kilted Highlander reclining in one of the royal carriages attracted the notice of the crowd. 'Hooray!' cried the many-headed; ''ere's John Brown!' The Highlander thrust his head out of the window in a rage. 'I'm *not* John Brown!' he cried; 'I'm Cameron of Lochiel!'"

The *Madras Mail* says:—"Nearly three thousand-five hundred of our fellow-beings died of virulent cholera in the Nundydroog Division of Mysore, during the latter half of last month. Ten thousand cattle were in the same locality starved to death during the same period. These figures are obtained from an official statement by Colonel Pearse, the Commissioner. The population of the Division is 2,080,000."

Surgeon Major Moore has been appointed to be an Acting Deputy Surgeon-General *vice* Dr. Hunter. This appointment, seeing that Dr. Moore has been employed for many years in Rajpootana, entirely outside of this Presidency, so that he cannot know much about the department over which he is now called to preside, is certain to create the greatest dissatisfaction throughout the Bombay Medical Corps.

A telegram has been received in England from Colonel Gordon, under date Cairo, the 17th February. He expected to start from Suez, *via* Massowah, for the Soudan on the following day. He states that the Firman has been signed, and that the Khedive has given him the old Province of the Equator, the whole of the Soudan, and the littoral of the Red Sea. No one could be invested with greater power. All financial and other affairs have been placed in his hands. He says it will be his fault now if slavery does not cease, but that, of course, time will be required.

The *Whitehall Review* tells the following tale about Mr. Tooth:—

While Mr Tooth was in Horsemonger-lane Gaol he was visited by the Bishop of Rochester, a fact which has hitherto escaped notice. Also a grimly-humorous, brutal joke was perpetrated upon the imprisoned priest, who was the recipient of a "valentine" consisting of some doggrel verses and a drawing of a cat o'-nine-tails. Most people will, I think, agree with me that the proper place for the latter would have been the back of the ruffian who sent it. I believe the verses were read by several of the visiting justices of Surrey, who seemed to regard the "valentine" as an excellent joke.

Temple Bar is at last doomed. The *Times* says:—"We are informed that Messrs. Child and Co., the bankers, of No. 1, Fleet-street, have received formal notice from the authorities of the City of London that they must surrender their present tenancy of Temple Bar on or before next Midsummer-day. At present, although most of the old folio ledgers and day books of Messrs. Child have been removed from the interior of the large room over the gateway, both that apartment and the chamber above contain quite an army of checks and other documents mounted on large files, some two centuries old, for which it will be necessary for Messrs. Child to find other accommodation."

The Pesth correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* writes:—"It is reported that Russia has made important proposals to Austria-Hungary in reference to the impending Turco-Russian war. Russia approves especially, in case of war, the occupation of Servia by Austro-Hungarian troops. This may be because Austria-Hungary intended an eventual occupation of Servia. If it be now proposed by Russia, it loses the character hostile to Russia which it would have had otherwise. The idea of occupying Servia is in no way unpopular in Hungary. It would be considered here as a guarantee against Panslavic agitations during a Russo-Turkish war, and, at the same time, as a hold on Russia if the latter were to establish herself in Bulgaria."

It has been decided, the *World* says, that the gold and silver medals granted to certain officers who took part in the Delhi Durbar to proclaim the Empress shall be worn on all State occasions, which is defined to mean all occasions on which full dress is ordinarily worn. There was a medal with Delhi on its clasp, which Bayard might envy; but this—pshaw! it is no more a distinction than the gew-gaws Foresters bedizen themselves with at the Crystal Palace procession; no more an honour than even the so-called Legion of Honour. If men are to be decorated for feasting, it is a rank injustice to Guildhall that an order of chivalry is not established for the valiant veterans of the knife and fork who have cleared so many tables there.

The death is announced of Mr. John Oxenford. He died at his residence in Trinity-square on Wednesday morning, (Feb. 21) at the age of sixty-three. Mr. Oxenford was educated for a solicitor, which profession, however, he abandoned, and devoted himself to literature. His first piece for the stage, "My Fellow Clerk," was written in 1835, and since that time he continued busily engaged in the same department of literature, either in the production of original pieces, or in the adaptation to the English stage of works from the French, German, Spanish, and Italian, with which languages he was thoroughly conversant. Mr. Oxenford also supplied the libretti for several English operas, among them "Robin Hood" and the "Lily of Killarney." One of his original pieces, "Twice Killed," was translated for the French and German stage. In addition to his dramatic works, he translated several works in general literature from French, German Italian, and Spanish.

On Saturday evening Nawab Ali, Khan Bahadoor, entertained Sir Henry W. Norman, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., &c., &c., at dinner. The dinner took place in the hall of the Nawab's house in South Collingah and was intended as a mark of the high estimation the host entertained of the numerous good qualities both of head and heart of his distinguished guest. The following, among other gentlemen, were invited to meet Sir Henry:—The Hon'ble Sir E. C. Bayley, the Hon'ble Sir A. Hobhouse, the Hon'ble Sir A. Clarke, Col. O. T. Burne, Col. H. K. Burne, A. Money, Esq., R. B. Chapman, Esq., the Hon'ble W. F. McDonell Col. H. L. Thuillier, Col. M. Thomson, H. J. S. Cotton, Esq., R. L. Mangles, Esq., Col. G. P. Colley, Majors H. P. Peacock, R. Beadon, O. R Newmarch, Dr. Tamiz Khan, Rai Bahadoor, Ressaldar Major Khanan Khan, Nawab Ahmad Ali Kahn, Hon. Nawab Meer Mahomed Ali, Hon. H Bell, J. H. Reynolds, Esq., and Syad Ameer Ali, Esq., Police Magistrate, Northern Division. After the dinner party, which broke up about 10 P. M., the Nawab gave an evening party.

Dr. Gerson Da Cunha seems to be indefatigable in his literary pursuits notwithstanding the charges of plagiarism which have been brought against him by people whom he calls his Jesuitical detractors. We have just been presented with a heavy volume (nearly 700 pages octavo) in the Sanskrit language, containing a mythological, historical and geographical account of Western India. This is the first edition of the Sanskrit text with various readings. The whole volume is in verse, of the merits of which we are unable to speak as we are not acquainted with the classical language in which it is written. The text is compiled from fourteen manuscripts collected by the author from various parts of India, which he acknowledges with thanks. Some legends in connection with the foundation of temples along the Sahyadri range of mountains, hitherto unedited, have been added to the text. Dr. Da Cunha has undertaken to translate this volume into English with an introductory essay on the subject, which is now in preparation. We shall await with interest the publication of the promised work. The title of the book is "The Sahyâdri Khanda of the Skanda Purâna."

In reference to the new commercial and fiscal convention which is shortly to be entered into between the Government of India and the Kingdom of Portugal in respect of the Portuguese possessions in India, the *Englishman* remarks:—"The business seems likely to be one at which the genius of formality will preside. The countrymen of Albuquerque and Camoens are nothing if not dignified and punctilious; so we may advise our local heralds to brush up their reminiscence of political etiquette ere the arrival of His Excellency the Plenipotentiary, Senor de Soares, with all his titles and special powers. The Government of India seems disposed to fall in with the whim of the Lisbon Court, and preparations are being made to meet the Commissioner in due form and with anxious regard towards fulfilling the object of his mission. To represent the Government of India a 'delegation' of experienced officers is appointed, of whom the Hon. T. C. Hope is chief. As Secretary to this delegation, and in some sort political attendant on the Commissioner, Mr. John Jardine, of the Bombay Civil Service, is nominated. He meets the distinguished visitor at Bombay, accompanies him to Goa, and comes with him to Calcutta, after which the whole conclave will proceed to Simla, where the treaty will be settled. This *ad interim* appointment makes no difference in Mr. Jardine's acceptance of the Deputy Secretaryship of the Legislative Department; but the present duty is likely to occupy his time for nearly three months."

The *Leader*, the new Calcutta weekly paper, says:—

A singular paragraph lately appeared in *Vanity Fair* to the effect that four English officers, having profaned a Mahomedan burying ground in the valley of the Jumna, and having been duly cursed for the act of sacrilege by a Fakeer, had died violent deaths within the space of four years from that time, as predicted by the more or less holy man. This curious story is repeated, with emendations, by our Lahore contemporary, whose corrections, however, are themselves open to correction. It is quite true that while the 5th Bengal Cavalry were stationed at Nowshera from 1869 to 1871, three officers built unto themselves a house on the banks of the Cabul river, partly on the site of the dilapidated tomb of a Mussulman saint. A Fakeer, not unnaturally angered by the desecration of a building sacred in his eyes, banned the audacious Feringhees and doomed all three to an early death. Not long afterwards Lieut. Anderson, one of the three, was killed at Peshawur whilst on a visit to a friend, being fatally injured by a fall from his pony during a game of Polo. The two survivors purchased his share in the house. A brief space of time only elapsed before Lieut. Williamson, the second of the three and who had succeeded Lieut. Anderson in the adjutancy of the Regiment, was out hawking near Hoti Mardan, when a runaway horse came into collision with the animal he was riding, and hurled both to the ground. Mr. Williamson was picked up insensible and carried into Nowshera, where he died of concussion of the brain. The sole survivor, Dr. Palmer, now became sole proprietor of the house. Going up to Murree in good health, he was there attacked with sciatica and obliged to proceed to Europe. After a while he returned to India cured of that painful complaint, but his fate awaited him. He was drowned while boating on the Ganges, and now the house has disappeared beneath the waters of the Cabul river, during a wide-spread inundation. Thus it appears that there were three officers, not four, not one of whom was either eaten by a tiger or accidentally shot, though all three met with a violent death. The coincidence is certainly very strange, and will be variously ascribed, according to each individual's temperament, to causes supernatural, natural, or infranatural. The earth has its bubbles as the air hath, and this is one of them—an empty bubble, "only that and nothing more."

From a table which has been published, showing the result of the retirements of field officers during the last three years under Lord Northbrook's scheme, it seems that of the two hundred and seventy officers who have retired from the army, ninety accepted the capitalized value, and one hundred and sixty-eight the annuities representing their prospective Colonel's allowance. The largest lump sum accepted by a single officer was by Colonel T. Clerk, of the Madras army, whose capitalized value amounted to £6,890. The *Englishman* draws attention to these figures and adds:—"Our object in drawing attention to the subject is twofold. First we propose to show that the object for which the scheme was originally sanctioned has not been attained; and secondly, that the Government has spent over half a crore of rupees unnecessarily. As a conclusive proof of our first argument, a glance at the table will show that nearly double the number of employed compared to unemployed officers have left the armies of the three Presidencies. The original intention was to rid the service of the useless or unemployed officers; but the table shows the effect to have been the reverse, as many of the most distinguished and useful officers have retired, while the large majority of the unemployed are still left to burden the revenues of the country. In other words, a large number of general doing duty officers continue on the rolls of the Indian army. We doubt whether the Government can justify itself for saddling the revenues of the country with such a large expenditure, considering that no good result has accrued either to the Army, or to the country. This expenditure, moreover, was incurred in the first instance during the Behar famine of 1874, and has continued to the present year in the face of the increased expenditure caused by the famine in Madras and Bombay. We would ask the Government whether such wasteful expenditure of public money is warranted under the circumstances we have endeavoured to show. From first to last Lord Northbrook's scheme has been a failure; but what is very surprising is that the Government has continued it year after year for the past four years."

The following paragraph is from a special telegram from Calcutta published by a contemporary:—Dr. Hunter, the Director General of Statistics, has published an elaborate comparison of the rainfall in Southern India, with the astronomical cycle of sun spots. He proves—

First, that no uniform numerical relation exists between the number of sun spots and the actual rainfall.

Secondly, that the minimum period of sun spots in the cycle is also the period of recurring deficiency in rainfall in Southern India.

Thirdly, that apart from any solar theory the periods of deficient rainfall run in cycles of eleven years in Southern India with recurring maximum periods between.

Fourthly, that these cycles coincide with cycles of sun spots both reaching minimum in the eleventh, first and second series of years of Dr. Hunter's cycle, both rising to maximum in his fifth series, and declining again to minimum.

Lastly, that the rainfall of the minimum period approaches perilously near the point which causes famine, but does not reach that point. Famine may be apprehended at the minimum period, but there is no sufficient evidence for predicting the regular recurrence of famine.

The Doctor offers no theory; he merely tabulates registered facts, and warns the public against accepting general inductions based on the meagre evidence of only sixty-four years. In connection with the above is the following statement made on the 23rd January by Mr. Pogson, the Madras Government Astronomer, and published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*:—"At the present time it is to be regretted that the ordinary course of Nature's laws affords no promise of rain, but rather of an early hot dry season with another year of scanty rain-fall, throughout the Southern India and tropical regions in general, with a corresponding reverse effect in countries situated in the lower portions of the temperate zones." As we have, adds the *Madras Mail*, already taken objection to the publication of this prediction, we are glad to learn by a telegram which we publish elsewhere that Dr. Hunter, the Director General of Statistics, has, by an elaborate comparison of the rainfall in Southern India with the astronomical cycle of sun spots, endeavoured to prove that there is no sufficient evidence for predicting the regular recurrence of famine, and that the public should be on their guard against accepting general inductions based on the meagre evidence of sixty-four years.

The *République Française* publishes a letter, purporting to have been addressed by Midhat Pasha on the eve of his fall to the Sultan. If written, however, on the date it bears, it is inconsistent with the surprise with which Midhat met his disgrace. After writing such a letter, he could hardly have been unprepared to be summoned by the Sultan. Prudence might have made him hesitate to obey the call. The letter is as follows:—

Your Majesty,—Our aim in proclaiming the Constitution was to put an end to the despotism of the Palace, to awaken you to your duties, to awaken ourselves to ours to accept the complete equality of Christians and Mussulmans, and to work seriously at the regeneration of the country. For 30 years we have published enough Hatts and Firmans. The publication of these Decrees has always coincided with a grave political conjuncture; but as soon as the danger was past, we have immediately forgotten why we had published those Decrees. Do not think we promulgated the Constitution only to close the Eastern Question. I have spoken of duties. In the first place, your Imperial person must know the duties devolving on you, in order that those who have assumed the responsibility of government may be able to act. Then it is incumbent on us, the Ministers, to know ours. I mean that we must abandon the system of dissimulation and flattery which has prevailed for 400 years in our country. I respect your Imperial person; I respect your family; but I cannot make that respect an instrument against the interests of my country. My responsibility is great; and, above all, I fear that which I contract with my conscience, for my conscience requires that I work for the welfare of my country. I fear next that Power which may require me to account for my acts. Do not deceive yourself as to the sense of my words. I fear the reproaches of my conscience and those of the Ottoman Empire. Beyond that I fear nothing. The Ottomans have their own duties. They have recognized them and fulfilled them. We must imitate them. We are, above all, a Constitutional Government. Do you know the signification of the Constitution? He who gives a thing ought to understand it. I do not dwell upon this. I know the importance of the post you have confided to me. An Ottoman, and occupying a high post among my fellow-countrymen, I have a twofold duty to fulfil. Just as I recognize my duty as an Ottoman, so I ought to know my duty as a functionary. A Turk who does not fulfil his duty to his country is only responsible to his conscience. A Grand Vizier is responsible to his conscience and to the nation. I am proud that I have nothing to reproach my conscience for. I wish to feel as proud in my responsibility to the nation. Nine days have passed, and you still continue not to acknowledge what I have submitted to you; in other words, you refuse to the workman the tools he requires. I cannot work without tools. Those I am using at present are made rather to destroy than to rebuild the Empire. I therefore beg you will entrust to another the functions with which you charged me.

February 4. MIDHAT.

The "Report to the Adjutant-General of her Majesty's Forces by the Inspector-General of Recruiting, upon recruiting for the regular army for the year 1876," has been published. Major General Whitmore says that the result of recruiting during 1876, as compared with the preceding twelve months, "cannot but be considered very satisfactory. The number of recruits raised in 1876 has been exceptionally large, amounting to 29,370; a larger number than had been obtained since 1858. In 1875 the number raised was only 18,494, thus showing an increase in the year of 10,876 men enlisted into the service. The result has been that, on December 31, 1876, the establishment of the army wanted only 552 rank and file to complete." This increase the Inspector attributes partly to decreased employment in civil life in consequence of the depressed state of trade; but thinks it is reasonable to believe that the improved condition of the soldier and the advantages which he derives from recent legislation in his behalf have also contributed to the result. The reduction of the standard of height by half an inch, to 5ft. 4½ in., has also helped to increase the number of men who have enlisted; and, notwithstanding this reduction, the medical reports from the various districts on the recruits enlisted during the year are on the whole "very satisfactory." On the subject of desertion the Inspector says that it is to be deplored that the loss to the army, caused by desertion from its ranks, still unfortunately prevails to a considerable degree; but it must, he says, be borne in mind that in many instances the same individual is counted more than once, as there are men who make a habit of deserting and re-enlisting again and again within very short periods, and although the number of desertions in 1876 is in excess of that in 1875, "it is not unreasonable to assume that it may be accounted for by the very large increase of recruits who have entered the army in the year; and it is among this class of soldiers principally that this crime prevails." A table is subjoined by Major General Whitmore to show that there was a marked diminution in the number of desertions during the last two years compared with the three preceding ones. The desertions in each of the five years were—In 1872, 5,861 (net loss, 4,006); in 1873, 5,702 (net loss, 3,917); in 1874, 5,582 (net loss, 3,530); in 1875, 4,373 (net loss, 2,429); in 1876, 4,878 (net loss, 2,815). The *Times* says that the state of recruiting is such as to justify the authorities not only in raising the standard for Artillery gunners, but in reducing the maximum limit of age to twenty-five years, and stopping recruiting for the Engineers and, as we learn, most of the regiments of cavalry of the line.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LONDON, 23rd Feb.

Albert Grant's pictures (and he has a really fine collection, almost entirely modern, by Landseer, Millais, Holman Hunt, David Cox and others) is to be sold in April; a necessary consequence perhaps of his giving up the magnificent new house he has built at Kensington, which has a fine picture gallery, but nevertheless sure to be interpreted as a sign of coming decadence. Certainly in all my experience of the city, I never have seen so sudden and completely visible a decline from high estate. "Behold the Imperial Mount: 'tis thus the mighty falls." Three years ago Grant was perhaps the most celebrated man in the city. There was not a whisper against his credit; and if people sneered at the mode by which he made his money, there was no response, because brilliant success covered every drawback and defeat. When he presented Leicester Square, renewed and beautified, to the metropolis, he was at the climax of his popularity and *prestige*, but from that hour the reaction set in. Many of the schemes he had started began to turn out badly, and shareholders grumbled and insisted on enquiry. The Emma Mine scandal was taken up by Macdougall who bought the *Hour*, it was generally understood, for the very purpose of flagellating Grant. By and bye out came the case of Rubery *vs.* Grant, when, although the latter gained his case, he lost irreparably in repute from the evidence that he had bribed Sampson, the city editor of the *Times*. Then came other scandals in quick succession, and lastly the Lisbon Tramways case. During these two years when Grant's whole time nearly has been swallowed up in litigation, no profit has come in. He has not, I suppose, earned enough to pay his clerk's salaries. The times were out of joint for company promotion, and as for speculation on the Stock Exchange, why, it was as likely to be a losing as a winning game. So the candle has been kept burning at both ends. All this time, whatever else threatened, the Emma Mine suit still loomed up formidably prominent in the near distance, being the particular weapon by which Macdougall hoped to give Grant the *coup de grace*. It has not yet, however, effected much, and there are indications that it may fail altogether. At the meeting of the shareholders on Monday last Macdougall detailed the proceedings which he had taken. He has foolishly, I cannot help thinking, begun an action in New York against the man who sold the mine, and in doing so engaged a solicitor, named Staughton, to whom he sent £1,000. Staughton appears not to have pushed the suit sufficiently, but to have gone south on an electioneering trip, and now that the case is on, asks for £3,000 more. To raise this money the shareholders have agreed to subscribe among themselves for debentures, Macdougall being apparently tired of finding all the money himself. It happens, however, that actions against the company are barred by the statute of limitations, the concern having been started in 1871, so that if the New York action fails, the shareholders have just barely time to commence a suit against Grant here. Considering the cost, the doubt as to the issue, and the graver doubt whether, if they got a verdict, anything would be made out of it, nothing is so likely as that if the New York case fails no funds will be forthcoming for an action here. Thus one "rock ahead" would be removed from Grant's path, and one source of possibly most piquant scandal taken away.

There would seem to be no time so bad as the present for bringing out on the London market any kind of loan or joint stock scheme; yet many very big ones are in course of preparation. There is here at present an American contractor, named Mr. Meiggs, who is chiefly known as having constructed some hundreds of miles of railway in the western South American States, and who is engaged in a project to finish a line known as the Oraya Railway, which it is proposed to carry on to the Cerro de Pasco near to the famous silver mountain of Potosi. It does not seem possible that ordinary traffic would ever make such a line pay, for the last 100 miles run through a desert country almost without inhabitants; but it is thought of prime importance to Peru that the stream of European gold which enriched it some years ago should again be set running, so that the bait of the Potosi region is held out, as it is supposed that if such a road is once constructed the traffic to and from the mines would be very great. In addition, it is hoped that the line would open communication by a branch of the Amazon with Europe, so that an international as well as purely local source of profit might be opened up. A brother of Mr. Meiggs is now in London in order to raise the money which, it is believed, must be millions at least. This line, you will please to remember, runs up the Cordilleras and rises 15,600 feet in 100 miles, one tunnel being 15,645 feet above the sea level, and the village of Oraya, at which it terminates, 12,000 feet in altitude. My informant, an eminent English official out there, calls the work a wonderful feat of daring engineering, but as useless as wonderful. It is, moreover, exposed to constant landslips and is sometimes closed for weeks. Now the object of going to the Cerro de Pasco is to utilise the abandoned mines of the great silver mountain, and it is proposed to drain these, it being alleged that no less than £100,000,000 worth of that metal can be got when that operation is over. Considering that Peru is now bankrupt, owing French and English investors some £36,000,000 on which no interest is paid or is likely to be paid for at least three years to come, it may seem surprising that any one should have the boldness to propose a further loan, particularly as none of the railways now in the country pays even its ordinary working expenses, or anything for the general staff or interest on capital. One line, 216 miles long, runs just two trains a week! As all these facts will be made known here, and Peru is in the worst odour, Mr. Meiggs will doubtless fail in his quest. There is also a Canadian Railway project hatching, which Barings have in hand, and, I believe, they would bring it out fast enough if they thought there was the faintest chance of success. It is somewhat humiliating, amid all these schemes, to think that while the most visionary projects are thought practicable here if gilded with the lure of high interest, no capital would be subscribed for railways in India without a Government guarantee to tempt the investor. As regards the great Potosi scheme, I think it would be discountenanced by at least one considerable set of capitalists if only for the bare chance of the mines really being re-opened. Fancy another deluge of silver added to Nevada and Germany supplies! Potosi in one year yielded formerly about £350,000,000 sterling of silver. Unless the deposits are exhausted, and there is no reason to suppose they are, the mere apprehension of the further supply would be enough to paralyse the market and bring on another of those silver panics of which the Marquis of Salisbury discoursed so pleasantly to the Chambers of Commerce on Wednesday last.

In this same speech the noble Marquis plunged as he could hardly have helped doing into the Eastern Question. I only allude to it here because he gave utterance to a fallacy constantly on the lips of our public men at present, particularly those who hate the "unspeakable" Turk, and would like to see him exterminated, Lord Salisbury spoke of the eastern crisis as the great obstacle to a revival of trade. Now, of course, Russia, Turkey and perhaps Germany and Austria, are materially prejudiced by the present suspense, but the decline of our trade with Russia began at least three years ago—that is, long before the present crisis arose; while as for Turkey it is a curious circumstance that our commerce with her has increased lately, as I pointed out in a former letter, as compared with a temporary relapse a year ago. Germany and Austria again were prostrated by a commercial and financial crisis before the political one supervened, and it is doubtful if the last has seriously aggravated what was in full operation before. It is also ridiculous to suppose that the United States are in the least affected by the Eastern Question, yet our trade with them has gone back farther and faster than that with any other nation. Still it is of course impossible to apportion causes to the visible consequences, or to say what might have been had the Eastern Question never arisen; and there is little utility in a barren disquisition on the topic. The practical point is that speeches like that of Lord Salisbury do harm by withdrawing attention from certain real and most immediate influences, two of which—inferior workmanship and high wages—are prejudicing our industries everywhere. In some respects things are worse this week than they were last. The sugar refining industry is now suffering in its turn. A large concern at Bristol, that of Fingel and Co., closes its works from to-night because it cannot compete with the French refiners, and 2,000 men are thrown out of employment by this one firm. As for coal and metals, they are much as before; hundreds of men are discharged every week, and wages are gradually reduced, yet still matters do not improve. Wool, too, is already going back in price from a reduction in the demand which was so active about the close of the year; at the sales this week, the purchases are far less brisk, and prices down fully 1d. per lb. I might mention other instances pointing in the same direction, among which not the least noticeable is the growing ease in money at a time when it generally gets more scarce by the collections of extra revenue going on. The note circulation is diminishing and so is that of the coin; money is not wanted either for advances or discounts; speculation is utterly dead for the moment.

A somewhat singular trial for libel is coming on, or perhaps I should rather say, is threatened. Nearly twelve months ago one of the provincial papers here reported a failure of a small manufacturing firm. The statement turned out to be erroneous or at least premature, and a contradiction was accordingly inserted next day, but nothing was heard about it for some time afterwards. From what I can learn the firm actually failed, and then the trustees representing the creditors brought an action against the newspaper which had published the premature statement, declaring that it had *caused the failure*. Whatever foundation there was for the charge I know not, but the proprietors of the newspaper appear to have suspected there was some, for they compromised the matter by paying down £600. But the matter does not end here. The original announcement of the failure was copied by other papers, amongst these being the *Times*; and most of them, following the provincial paper from which the report first came, inserted a contradiction next day. It seems difficult to believe that much harm could be done under these circumstances. Nevertheless, elated I suppose with the plunder already obtained from the provincial paper, the same plaintiffs, whether the firm or the creditors I do not know, are now bringing actions against the *Times*, and at least one other London daily, unblushingly avowing that the object is not an apology or vindication of character but money. I need hardly add that both these papers are going to fight the point; and as for the *Times*, I imagine it will take very high ground indeed. The notion that a business firm which made no complaint of being wronged at the time should come forward nearly a year afterwards and claim consequential damages to an unlimited amount is simply monstrous, and will be resisted to the last extreme. There is no charge of bad faith or malice, and inasmuch as the original announcement appeared in a journal of the town where the firm traded, while the London announcements only appeared on the same day that the provincial contradiction was published, it will be difficult if not impossible to trace the connection between the London statements and any material loss that may have resulted. The attempt, however, is going to be made.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

BARODA, 14th March.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, Sir C. Staveley, K.C.S.I., has been here for the last three days. The British troops were reviewed by him yesterday morning, and the evolutions of the brigade were, on the whole, excellently executed. At about 11½ o'clock forenoon, the Commander-in-Chief paid a visit to the young Maharaja at the city new palace in the *Nuzzerbaug*, and this morning H. E. was invited to view the sports in the arena, such as elephant and rhinoceros fights, wrestling, &c.

The hot weather is showing its effects already. Small-pox is raging in the native town, and from information accurately received, I learn that the mortality has been mostly amongst children. The benefits of vaccination are, I know for a fact from occular demonstration, very little understood and appreciated by the natives here, especially by the middle and lower class of people.

I have often questioned a few of those people that denied the advantage of having their children operated upon by the vaccinator, and their response was that this distemper, according to ancestral tradition, is termed *matta*, that *matta* is one of the several dieties, and that it is the desire of this diety that she should be left alone! In the face of such an injunction, if the child is vaccinated, the mother cries, "Woe be to our family! We will be under the incessant torments of our *matta* until propitiatory sacrifices are offered and the incensed goddess is entreated to depart."

The city and suburbs are, I must say, kept in trim. The castor oil lights that I remarked upon not long ago, for not being sufficiently luminous, have lately been replaced by kerosine burners, which is a very great improvement. We are right glad to see the gutters being cleaned, and disinfectants sprinkled in them for cholera within the last three or four years has come to be considered an annual visitant.

I would call the attention of the authorities to the fact that not far, say about one hundred yards from the 2nd Regiment lines, are a cluster of houses, the inhabitants of which are called *chummars* (tanners.). The trade of these people, as you know, is very noxious, and the stink when the hides are being cured in the tanning pools is beyond description. The locality is considered a nursery of sickness. So for the benefit of thousands whose lives may be in peril, I recommend that these tanners with their "bag and baggage" should be removed to some distant place. A couple of years ago when cholera broke out in Lucknow, it was from *Chumarwadda*, and the tanners were forthwith removed from the neighbourhood, although duly compensated for their hovels.

The State troops from Delhi are expected to arrive here on the 31st instant.

A few horses in the Maharaja's stables died of glanders lately, and a veterinary surgeon is now here inspecting the horses. One horse with the disease was found in His Highness' body guard, the other day and shot.

GYMNASTIC INSTRUCTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It was not, I believe, until the appointment of Captain Daubeney in 1863 to the post of Assistant Director of Gymnastics, Bombay Presidency, that any recognised system of gymnastic instruction was followed in the Bombay army. Since then, however, as your military readers are well aware, every soldier has been compelled to submit, as a part of his professional education, to a rigid course of physical training, calculated to develop, in the highest degree, the muscular powers of the human frame. The machinery employed with this object has now reached the following extent. There have been established from time to time, during the past nine years, schools of instruction at nearly all the stations in which European troops are located, and at Poona, the head-quarters of the gymnastic staff, a Central Training School has been founded, to which all non-commissioned officers and men, entrusted with the education of others in gymnastics, are sent for training. The instructional staff consists of one sergeant-major, as chief instructor, with the pay of 2s. a day; two corporal instructors, with the pay of 1s. a day, in addition to the pay of their rank. The above form the staff of the department. In addition to the above there is one sergeant instructor and two corporal instructors allowed to each regiment when stationed at a garrison in which there is a gymnasium. They are paid, for the former 1s. 6d. a day, and the latter 1s. a day; in addition to their regimental pay and allowances, have the immediate instruction of the men of the corps to which they belong. When a regiment has not the compliment of instructors allowed by regulation, two or three of the most promising men, whether non-commissioned officers or not does not matter, are selected from their regiments and detached to the central school at Poona for the purpose of being trained as regimental instructors. Before proceeding to Poona, they are subjected to a severe medical examination as to their physical powers and fitness. They must, moreover, be unmarried, not over 25 years of age, and if belonging to the Cavalry or Horse Artillery, they must be good swordsmen. At the termination of the course at Poona they return to their regiments. The stations at which gymnasia have been opened are Poona, Kirkee, Ahmednuggur, Belgaum, Bombay, Deesa, Mhow, Ahmedabad, Nusseerabad, and Kurrachee. This list does not by any means exhaust the stations at which gymnasia should be established. In reviewing the above facts, there is one point which must at once strike every one who knows the extent of the duties of the instructors, and that is, the inadequacy of the pay they receive.—Especially of the regimental instructors may it be said that they are not paid sufficiently, and that proper advancement with regard to pay is not held out to the staff, without drawing invidious comparisons. I think that no one can assert that the pay of the staff is so brilliant that the authorities can hope that the best man will voluntarily undergo the severe course of training, in order to secure a maximum extra pay of 2 shillings, and that only after considerable service. The authorities should recollect that these appointments can only be enjoyed for a comparatively few years, for they must, of course, be resigned with failing strength, and on that account, if for no other, the pay should be high. Most of the appointments for which deserving N. C. officers and men can fit themselves are better paid than these. It should also be remembered that besides intelligence, greatly superior physical qualities are wanted in candidates for these posts, and to secure both in one person a sufficient inducement should be held out to attract the best men to the army.—I am, &c.

POOR BICEPS.

Holloway's Pills.—Nothing preserves the health so well as an occasional alterative in changeable weather, or when the nerves are unstrung. These Pills act admirably on the stomach, liver, and kidneys and so thoroughly purify the blood, that they are the most efficient remedy in warding off derangements of the stomach, fever, diarrhœa, dysentery and other maladies and giving tone and energy to debilitated constitutions. All who have the natural and laudable desire of maintaining their own and their family's health, cannot do better than trust to Holloway's Pills, which expel, regulate, and strengthen. These purifying Pills are suitable for all ages, seasons, climates, and constitutions; when all other means fail they will prove the female's best friend.

THE ASSAULT ON A EUROPEAN AT BHOWNUGGUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I was rather amused at reading Mr. Fernandez's letter in your issue of the 10th inst. It was, as any one could tell you who knew him, characteristic of the man. There is nothing in it particularly except a lot of bad taste combined with a feeble attempt to justify his and his servants' actions. His servants thrash a European gentleman, and he offers a dish of sympathy spiced with a little airy bumptiousness to the gentleman's friends and relatives; makes little of the wounds Mr. Grogan received in a "most awful" way; and finally places himself on a par with his informant (who, I suppose, must be a Nagur) that Mr. Grogan was seen in the cotton market three days after the *fracas*. It is needless for me to say as an eye-witness that Mr. Grogan never appeared in the market till ten days after the assault. I can afford to laugh at Mr. Fernandez's insinuations about my trustworthiness. Those who were here at the time can testify to the correctness of both my first and second letters to you.

YOUR CORRESPONDENT.

Bhownuggur, 13th March.

BOMBAY.

A Vagrant.—A European, named George O'Neil, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Senior Magistrate, at the Fort Police Court, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

Evading the Liquor License.—A Goanese, named Joza Bennett, was yesterday fined Rs. 15 by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, for selling spirituous liquors at Mahim without a license from the Commissioner of Police.

The following extraordinary paragraph appears in the *Guzerat Mitra*:—"Murderer of one of his own loins!—An unnatural Dubla father, Haria Hiria, stood charged, before the Sessions, of having killed his own son by a blow of a log of wood which he had struck on his head, for which he has been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment."

Neilgherry Tea.—We received a sample of Neilgherry tea from Mr. Reuben who has a Tea Depôt in Meadow Street. This tea is quite equal to the best Kangra Valley tea in all respects. This result is very satisfactory as showing that on the hills in all parts of India may be grown the tea plant. The prices are about the same for the Neilgherry as for the Kangra tea.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Mint.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 5th March 1877 was Rs. 2,54,24,049; add silver received during the week, Rs. 27,46,376. The sum of Rs. 13,87,015 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 2,67,83,410. There is in addition bullion tendered under Currency Act, valued at Rs. 4,55,351, belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

Court of Petty Sessions.—The Court of Petty Sessions which was to be held yesterday at the Fort Police Court, for the hearing of the two appeals, one of Hajee Ismail Cassum and the other of Sewdass Lulloobhoy, in respect of compensation for pieces of ground belonging to the appellants, taken up by the Municipality for street improvement was again postponed, owing to the indisposition of Mr. W. Wells, one of the members of the Court, being not present.

Prosecutions by the S. P. C. A.—Dada Ponga, buggy driver, for working his horse in Baboola Tank road, the animal being lame of the off foreleg, was fined Rs. 2.—Sooltan Khan, water cart-driver, for working his bullocks in Market road, both animals being lame in a very emaciated state and their bodies one mass of sores was fined Rs. 8.—Kusha Pallajee, waterman, for working his three bullocks in Mount road, the animals having ulcers on their necks, was fined Rs. 2.

Important to all who have Gardens.—We understand that Messrs. Sutton & Sons, the Queen's Seedsmen, Reading, Berkshire, near London, England, have, after a series of elaborate experiments, perfected a system of packing which ensures seeds arriving in this country in a dry and fresh condition. This cannot fail to be of inestimable value to all interested in flowers and vegetables, and will greatly increase their cultivation. An advertisement of this eminent House appears in another column, to which we refer our readers.

Extension of the Tramway.—It is notified for general information in yesterday's *Government Gazette* that under the provisions of Section 4 of Bombay Act No. 1 of 1874, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the construction and maintenance by the Bombay Tramway Company of a new line of Tramway by a single track from the terminus near Grant Buildings, Colaba, along the Lower Colaba Road, to a point near the Sassoon's Dock, as approved by the Acting Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Action for Damages against the Colaba Company.—A suit for damages filed by James Newhouse against the Colaba Company was called on yesterday before Mr. Justice Pinhey at the High Court. Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Prescot and Winter, for the defendants, said he did not know whether the plaintiff appeared by counsel. Mr. Starling said he represented the plaintiff; and as this was a contested claim, it would come on in its turn on the long-cause list. The plaintiff came out from England as manager of the Colaba Spinning and Weaving Company. The case was allowed to stand over and will come on in its turn.

The Charge of Assault against the French Consul.—Jaitha Trickum and two others, named Jumnadass Nuthoobhoy and Ramjee Joghee, made an application before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, on Wednesday last, for a summons against F. D. Bousignac, Esq., the French Consul, charging him with assault, under the circumstances mentioned in our yesterday's issue. His Worship granted the application, and ordered the summons to be made returnable on the 6th proximo. We may mention that the report in our yesterday's issue is taken from the statements made by these parties in the Police Court and, of course, *ex parte*.

A Judge's Summons for Six Lakhs.—Yesterday, at the High Court, Mr. Little (of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, solicitors) on behalf of Messrs. Dinanath Raghunath Khote and Ardasir B Kapdia, the liquidators of the East India Bank applied to Sir Charles Sargent in chambers for a judge's summons directed to Messrs. Dhunumsey Poonjabhoy, Kessowjee Naik, and Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff, three of the directors of the Bank, requiring them to show cause why they should not pay to the present liquidators the sum of six lakhs of rupees, found due from them in respect of transactions entered into them on behalf of the Bank. His Lordship directed a summons to issue, returnable four days after service.

No Easter Holidays.—The following notification was published in yesterday's *Bombay Government Gazette*:—The time having arrived at which it is usual to notify what holidays will be allowed at Easter in the several public offices, His Excellency the Governor in Council regrets that on the present occasion no holidays whatever can be allowed, except to judicial officers, in any of the districts where want prevails and where it has been necessary to undertake relief works. On Good Friday, famine works must go on as usual. In other districts, where there is no want, seven days, viz. from Wednesday, the 28th instant, to Tuesday, the 3rd proximo both days inclusive, will be allowed. In all the Departments of the Secretariat due provision must be made for promptly dealing with all matters connected with the Famine.

Mortuary Returns.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 13th March 1877, was 679, being 21 more than in the preceding week, 3 less than the total of the week ending 14th March 1876, and 243 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 290 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 52.93. There is an increase in the number of deaths in this return compared with the previous week, though not with the corresponding week last year. There were 253 deaths from remittent fever, which is 19 more than last week and 150 above the same period last year; and 55 deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, a number 17 above that of last year and nearly double that of the mean of the preceding five years.

Missing Baggage.—On Monday evening last, on the arrival of the Poona train at the Byculla station, a passenger by that train, named Mr. Khrisnarao Vishvantrao, Vakeel to Punt Prutinidee of Aundh, Sattara district, engaged a hack shigram driven by a Parsee, named Pestonjee Sorabjee, to take him and luggage to Angria's Ourt at Girgaum. On the shigram arriving at this place and after removing his luggage he discharged the shigram. Soon after Mr. Krishnarao missed a small package containing a silver pen box, a valuable piece of cloth, and also valuable documents and papers, of the collective value of Rs. 255. He was positive that this package was placed in the shigram when leaving the Railway station; consequently information was given to the police who upon enquiry recovered the whole of the property complete on Wednesday morning after considerable trouble. The driver Pestonjee says that on finding this package in his shigram on arriving at his stable at Khetwaddy he handed it over to another man for safe custody. This occurrence was seen by the boy attendant whom Pestonjee, the driver, had with him. When the matter was put into the hands of the detective, police the little boy divulged what he saw. Yesterday the driver Pestonjee Sorabjee was charged at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, under section 31 of Act VI. of 1863 with omitting to make over the aforesaid property to the Commissioner of Police. The case was postponed for hearing to this day.

The *Bombay Educational Record* says that the Syndicate of the University have resolved to largely reduce the scale of fees payable to examiners.

A Forlorn Hope.—We mentioned some time ago that the Mofussil had this year carried off all the University Matriculation scholarships and prizes, leaving the Presidency city absolutely without a single one. This is no longer quite true. The Rao Sir Pragmaljee Scholarships have since been awarded, one to a boy of the Rutnagherry High School, and the other to a boy of Elphinstone High School, Rutnagherry has thus distinguished herself this year by winning two senior scholarships, whilst the Elphinstone just redeems the Presidency city from its otherwise shorn condition.—*Bombay Educational Record.*

Literary Confusion.—The note in which we suggested an explanation of the increased demand for Miss Austen's novels, which the *Athenæum* drew attention to, some time ago, having caught the eye of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, that journal proceeded to chaff the *Athenæum*, on having its pleasing illusions respecting the improvement in British taste so rudely dispelled. The *Athenæum* rejoins that our explanation can hardly be the right one, because the increased demand in question has been chiefly for the Messrs. Bentley's more expensive edition of the novels, and adds that Bombay students must be more than commonly virtuous if they do not do their cramming as cheaply as possible. If the *Athenæum* is sure of the fact, it must be regarded as conclusively disposing of our suggestion. Bombay students do use the cheap edition published by Messrs. Routledge, and we may mention, for the sake of whom it may concern, that an abominably printed edition it is. The "Pride and Prejudice" in it contains some scores of misprints.—*Id.*

Major Candy.—At the moment of going to press we have to record, with deep regret, the death, on the 26th February, of Major Thomas Candy, late Marathi Translator to the Educational Department. Major Candy had only a few months laid down his office, and was at the date of his retirement the oldest member of the Educational Department, having served in it for nearly forty years. In the era which preceded the establishment of the University, Major Candy was for some time Principal of the old Poona College, resigning the chair to Mr. Edwin Arnold about the year 1857. Since that time he has been the standing counsel of the Department in all matters relating to Marathi, and has left his stamp of patient and conscientious work on our excellent series of Marathi Reading Books, and on all the Marathi works published by the Department. Major Candy was respected and liked by everybody. He will be long and affectionately remembered by every member of the Department, whether native or European, with whom he came into contact.—*Id.*

Ice from Bombay.—One covered goods wagon containing 35 blocks of ice, weighing about 6 tons, arrived on Monday morning by the North-West Line mail train from Bombay. The ice was immediately unloaded and conveyed to the Tudor Ice Co.'s depot.—*Madras Mail.*

Unsuccessful.—His Highness the Chief of Sanglee returned to Poona from Kholapore on Saturday last. We hear that His Highness's mission was unsuccessful.—*Deccan Herald.*

Exodus from Poona.—This week a number of people leave for Matheran, Khandalla, Singhur and Poorundhur. The hot nights, which we have had since Sunday last, seem to have frightened the people into leaving Poona. Every one tries to shorten the term of absence from Poona as much as possible, but it is well known that the first setting in of the hot season is always the most unhealthy part of it. Those who can get away do well to escape now.—*Id.*

Khandalla.—The Khandalla sanitarium is to be occupied by convalescents from the various regiments in the neighbourhood, from Saturday next. We are glad to find that the value of Khandalla as a sanitarium is now fully appreciated, and that the military authorities occupy it every year. The barrack hill is one of the finest sites in Khandalla; in the barrack-rooms a cool breeze is felt all day long, while the deep verandahs shelter them on each side from the rising and setting sun. The soldiers enjoy the privilege of roaming about among the hills in the mornings and afternoons; but until May, when it is cloudy, it is not safe for them to go about in the hot sun. A pleasant and useful library should be provided for them in order to preserve them from *ennui* during the day. Convalescents need to be kept cheerful.—*Id.*

Dr Baillie.—We regret to announce the death of the well-known medical practitioner here—Dr. Baillie. The melancholy event took place very suddenly on Monday night. He had been suffering for some time from spasms at the heart, and had expressed his belief that he would die suddenly; but no one thought that such would be the case while he looked so strong and vigorous. The morning of the day of his death he walked from Suchapeer to the Widows' Home on one of those errands of kindness for which he was so well known. He was an old and most respected resident in Poona, and many were the tears shed by the poor, who came out to their doors to see his funeral as it passed along. He was kind alike to native and European families, and many of the former as well as of the latter will miss his ready aid. The funeral was a very large one; Mr. Stead conducted the service at the grave last evening amid the tears of a large crowd of the friends of the deceased.—*Id.*

THE BILLIARD CHAMPION AT THE TOWN HALL.

Last night Roberts, the billiard champion of the world, played in the Town Hall, which had been engaged for the occasion by the Bombay Club. Major Sartorius, the Champion's opponent, received 650 points, and a splendid game—in fact, as toughly a contested game as any one could wish to see—was the result. At setting off Major Sartorius held his own wonderfully well, Roberts being unable to make much way, or to get many of the spot stroke, his highest score off which during the evening was only 47; but when the interval took place, when Roberts was 514 to his opponent's 815, the game became much more exciting, the champion, by some beautiful all-round play, distinguished for the cannon nursery business, overhauling Major Sartorius rapidly. Indeed, the latter seemed to be stationary at 850 for a long time, and it was with considerable difficulty that he got into his ninth hundred, which he did when Roberts had approached within fifty of him When Major Sartorius was 903, Roberts had a chance, but he only made 3, and the Major scored up to 922. Roberts reached 875, and let in his opponent, who scored up to 931. Roberts again got in, but broke down at a red hazard, leaving the red over a pocket. Major Sartorius, however, after scoring three broke down over an easy cannon. Roberts commenced by fluking down his own ball, which gave him the balls in position and enabled him to score up to 915, when he missed a cannon by the breadth of a sheet of paper. Major Sartorius fluked the white balls into pockets, and stopped at 943. Roberts got in but missed a hazard, leaving the red over the middle pocket, but Major Sartorius failed to score; whereupon the Champion potted the red and got on to the "spot," breaking down when his score had reached 937. Major Sartorius potted the red and made two good "following" cannons, and scored up to 957. Roberts made a difficult cannon, but failed to run off the white into the middle pocket. Major Sartorius then got well in, but broke down at 965, through discarding a hazard off the red into the middle pocket. Roberts ran into the middle pocket from under the bottom cushion; and soon got on to the spot, which enabled him to pass his oppodent. He broke down at 976, leaving the red in the jaws of the pocket. Major Sartorius holed the red, but broke down at a cannon when he had passed the Champion an brought his score up to 984. Roberts did not score, whereupon his antagonist tried a difficult winning hazard into the middle pocket, but missed it and fluked the red into the bottom pocket instead He soon afterwards failed at a cannon, and Roberts go in and played some marvellous all-round cannons which were much applauded, his ball running twice round the table before it cannoned. He broke down at 987. Major Sartorius then got in and by some good play reached 996, when he let in Roberts, who, however, only made one cannon. Major Sartorius got in once more—the excitement in the room by this time was intense—but failed to score. Roberts missed a cannon through a kiss, and left his opponent with a difficult red hazard along the cushion into the corner pocket. Major Sartorius by this time only wanted 3 to score game. He tried the hazard and just missed it, whereupon Roberts got in once more, and ran out in an unfinished break. Roberts afterwards showed some fancy strokes, with the fingers, which terminated the evening's entertainment. Both Major Sartorius and the Champion were frequently applauded; and they both deserved to be so, some of the shots they played being wonderfully good. The room was well lighted and was filled with a large number of ladies and gentlemen.

THE NEW AND COMPLETE EXCHANGE CALCULATOR.

One of the results of the variations in the value of the rupee, which have so seriously afflicted Covenanted and Uncovenanted servants alike in India for the last twelve months or more, is the publication of a variety of tables filled with figures which represent the results of calculations made to show the value in pounds sterling of the fluctuating rupee. The latest publication of this description is also the largest. We have before us now a volume containing 489 pages by Mr. S. DeMonte, head clerk to Messrs Volkart Brothers in Bombay, who has compiled "The New and Complete Exchange Calculator" upon a very comprehensive plan The exchange of sterling into rupees and rupees into sterling is shown on every alternate page at rates progressing by 1/64th of a penny from 1s. to 2s. 3d. There is also a short table of commission, and tables of stamp duty on bills of exchange drawn in India on the United Kingdom, France and Germany, and on bills of exchange drawn in the United Kingdom. There is also a table of foreign coins. It is hardly possible to compile more complete tables than these, the correctness of which has, we believe, been thoroughly tested. The book has been printed in Bombay and is a well turned out publication.

LINE REPORTS.—15th March.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

NATIVE INFANTRY SPORTS.

To-morrow afternoon the sports of the N. I. will take place on the Oval near the Bandstand. Many of the men are capital athletes and worth seeing. The sports, by the kind permission, will be under the patronage of Brigadier-General Gell, and will commence at 3-30 P. M.

Committee.—Colonel Carnegy, Marine Battalion; Major Crispin, 4th Rifles; Colonel T. Thatcher, 20th Regiment, N. I.; Captain J. Becke, 21st Regiment, N. I., and Lieutenant F. Stevenson, 20th Regiment, N. I.

Programme.

1. Vaulting with Pole.—1st prize Rs. 6; 2nd prize Rs. 3.
2. High Jump—1st prize Rs. 6; 2nd prize Rs. 3.
3. One Mile—1st prize Rs. 15; 2nd prize Rs. 8.
4. Flat Race, 150 yards.—1st prize Rs. 6, 2nd prize Rs. 3.
5. Quarter Mile—1st prize Rs. 10; 2nd prize Rs. 5.
6. Chokra Boy Handicap, 150 yards. (Five feet

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Scratch, 2 yards for every inch under).—1st prize Rs. 5; 2nd prize Rs. 2.

7. Pick-a-Back Race, 150 yards—1st prize Rs. 8; 2nd prize Rs. 4.—Catch weights over 7 stone.

8. Chattie Race, Blindfolded, 100 yards—1st prize Rs. 8; 2nd prize Rs. 4

9. Greased Pole—1st prize bag of rice; 2nd prize A sheep.

10. Three-Legged Race, 150 yards.—1st prize Rs. 8; 2nd prize Rs. 4.

11. Hurdle Race, 200 yards. (6 Hurdles, 3 feet)—1st prize Rs. 20; 2nd prize Rs. 5.

12. Hurdle Race, 200 yards. (Open to European Sailors and Soldiers.)—1st prize Rs. 20; 2nd prize Rs. 5.

13. Tug of War.—Ten men a side from each Regiment Rs. 20.

14 Sack Race, 150 yards—1st prize Rs. 6; 2nd prize Rs. 3.

15. Flat Race, 200 yards. (Open to the Bombay Police only)—1st prize Rs. 10; 2nd prize Rs. 5.

16. Tug of War—Open to European Sailors and Soldiers)—10 men from each Ship, Battery, or Regiment. Rs. 30.

17.—Mussack Race. (Open to Regimental Bhisties only.)—1st prize Rs. 6; 2nd prize Rs. 4.

18.—Bullock Race. (Open to European Sailors and Soldiers.)—1st prize Rs. 10; 2nd prize Rs. 5,

19.—Diving for rupees in a tub of flour. (Rs. 20).

20.—Three Legged Race, 150 yards. (Open to European Sailors and Soldiers.)—1st prize Rs. 10; 2nd prize Rs. 6.

21.—Four anna scramble. (Open to Chokra Boys only.)—Rs. 20.

NOTICE.

Visitors to the sports to-morrow are requested to alight from their carriage at the gate opposite the Secretariat, Mayo Road, (East side, Rotten Row.)

SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 7th instant are published for general information:—

Kurrachee.—River at Kotri on 26th February 4 feet 11 inches, same as last year. Small-pox as before, 6 fresh cases in Kurrachee on 22nd and 2 on 23rd, 2 deaths on 21st, none since, 36 cases recovering on 25th. Measles in Johi. Cattle-disease in places, 50 deaths in Ghorabari and 35 in Sehwan talukas. Weather hot.

Shikarpur.—Rabi harvest prospects good. Cattle-disease in eight talukas. Chicken-pox in Ubauro.

Hyderabad.—Weather abnormally hot. No other change.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Weather close and warm Oil-seed crops ripening; other rabi staples fair.

Ahmedabad.—No change.

Kaira.—Rabi crops harvested; cotton-picking continues.

Broach.—Fever and small-pox prevail.

Surat.—No change.

Khandesh.—Hailstorms in Sahada, Chapora and Sauda talukas causing slight injury to grain and severe damage to grass. Fever still continues in Pimpalner taluka.

Nasik.—About 25 cents rain in eastern talukas.

Tanna.—Reaping of rabi completed. Small-pox continues in Bassein and Bhiwandi and slightly in Wara talukas; fever in almost all talukas.

Poona.—Rain. 26. Small-pox in all talukas, excep Mawal. Few cholera cases in Bhimthari.

Ahmednagar.—Rainc 21. Cholera in one taluka, cases 4, deaths 2.

Sholapur.—Rain 37. Slight cholera in the District.

Sattara.—Rain 1·13, total 1·21, also fallen in other places. Small-pox in Khatu continues; 40 deaths from cholera.

Belgaum.—Deaths from cholera 291.

Dharwar.—Cholera prevails, deaths 507.

Kanara.—Cholera continues, 72 deaths. Small-pox prevails, 4 deaths.

Kaladgi.—Deaths from cholera 89.

Rajkot.—No change in weather and health. Small-pox prevails at Nawanagar.

Wadwan.—No change.

Baroda.—Hot weather has set in. Sale of cotton continues.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 5th instant.) Weather rather warm. Public health good. Small-pox in Pen taluka, and cattle-disease in Mahad talukas.

Ratnagiri.—(Report for the week ending 27th ultimo.) Pavata and Kulith crops being reaped. Small-pox and cholera still prevail slightly.

General remarks.—Weather hot in Sind and Gujerat. Small-pox continues in Sind, Surat, Broach, Tanna and several other districts. Cholera in Southern Mahratta Country and parts of the Deccan. Heavy shower of rain in Sattara.

THE BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

THE weekly meeting of the Bombay Town Council was held on Tuesday afternoon in the Municipal Buildings. There were present:—Mr. J. M. Maclean, presiding, Sir Frank Souter, C. S. I., the Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay, Lieut.-Col. Hancock, Mr. Mathew, Dr. Blaney, Dr. Cook, Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., and Mr. Shantaram Narayen.

THE NEW WORKS AT TULSI.

Sanction was asked to the payment of Rs. 1,000 to Messrs. Scott, McClelland and Co. for repairing the road from Bhandoop to Tulsi, and a letter was read from Mr. Rienzi Walton, Executive Engineer in charge of the works, stating that Mr. Pedder, when Municipal Commissioner, had verbally authorised him to offer the contractors that amount for performing that particular work, which was necessary after the last monsoon. The item had been struck out of the contractor's bill by the Chief Accountant.

The Chairman suggested the Council should resolve that the Municipal Commissioner having promised this allowance, payment of the amount should be sanctioned.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee did not approve of such promises being made without the matter being brought before the Council.

The Chairman agreed with Mr. Nowrojee that it was very irregular.

It was resolved, as the Chairman had suggested, that as the promise had been made, the payment should be sanctioned.

Sanction was asked to the expenditure of Rs. 19,285, for the construction of a siding near the Mahaluxmee station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the Tulsi ironwork depot.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee said this was a new charge altogether, not estimated for in the probable cost of the Tulsi works; and asked under what particular account the expenditure would fall.

Mr. Barrow (the clerk)—The two lacs—Contingencies.

Mr. N. Furdoonjee—The contingencies will soon be exhausted at this rate. (Laughter.) This item is an enormous amount for the construction of a small siding.

Dr. Cook.—May I ask Mr. Nowrojee, how he is competent to judge of such a matter?

Mr. N. Furdoonjee said he had known of sidings being constructed at a cost of Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 6,000.

Mr. Rienzi Walton (Executive Engineer)—Not to carry weights like this siding will have to carry. This siding is to carry very heavy weights, in fact as much as 8 to 10 tons.

Dr. Blaney—And it will be nearly half a mile long.

Colonel Hancock said of course there must be a siding. If not, the ironwork would have to be carted, which would cost about ten times as much.

The proposed expenditure was sanctioned.

THE WORKSHOPS.

The Municipal Commissioner reported that he had sanctioned the payment of Rs. 200 to Mr. C. Parker for valuable assistance rendered by him in the construction of the foundry for the workshops, the amount to be paid from the Commissioner's discretional contingencies, The donation was recommended by Mr. Rowe, Superintendent of the Workshops.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee said the Corporation employed Mr. Rowe on a very large salary, and he ought to be capable of doing such work without needing assistance.

Dr. Blaney thought the starting of an entirely new branch of business in the workshops was a specialty, and it was very desirable that the work should be done thoroughly well as it seemed to him, from a personal inspection, it had been in this case.

The payment was sanctioned.

THE SUPPLY OF WATER TO THE SHIPPING.

The Council resumed consideration of a memorandum from the Municipal Commissioner, forwarding correspondence on the subject of the water supply to the shipping, and stating that the Port Trustees' offer of 8 annas per thousand gallons may be accepted under certain conditions.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee saw no reason for the Port Trustees being allowed to draw water at a special rate, especially after the expense that had been incurred by the Corporation in laying down the new main to Mazagon. He objected to the water being sold at less than the usual rate.

Col. Hancock—I should like to say that it appears to me the question whether the rate should be 8 annas or 12 annas per thousand gallons is a very insignificant one and does not affect the main point at issue at all. It is clearly the duty of the Municipality to supply water of good quality for the shipping, at points along the harbour face whence it can be conveniently obtained by ships sending for it. The work of carrying water from the shore to the ships is one which the Municipality may or may not choose to undertake, but the Port Trust or any other agency, in undertaking it certainly relieve the Municipality to a certain extent of work and responsibility, by reducing the number of points at which the shipping might reasonably claim to have water supplied along the harbour face. If the Port Trust undertake the work they are clearly entitled to protect themselves against loss, though as they undertake the work in the interests of the shipping alone, they do not, as a private contractor would, look to obtaining a profit from it. Consequently any reduction in rate which the Municipality may grant will benefit the shipping and not the Port Trust. The original arrangement was that the Municipality should supply water for the shipping at ⅓th the rate charged through meter to the public. That rate was when the arrangement was made Re. 1 per 1,000 gallons. Hence the rate for shipping was fixed at 4 as. per 1,000 gallons. It has continued at this, though the public rate was reduced in 1873 to 12as. per 1,000. The quantity of water supplied has been calculated not from meter readings, but from returns of barge loads furnished by the Master Attendant. For the current year 1877, the estimated quantity of water to be supplied to the shipping by the Port Trust is 420 million gallons. The rate now charged to the shipping is Rs. 8 per 1,000 gallons. The working expense of the water supply excluding, interest, depreciation, and payments to the Municipality are estimated in the Budget for 1877, at:—wages, 5 932; stores and coal, 8,000; repairs (ordinary), 4,000; stationery and printing, 75; miscellaneous, 200; total, say Rs. 18,207; adding approximately say Rs. 4-5 per 1,000 gallons, to the water-rate, whatever that may be. The existing barges are said not to be worth nearly Rs. 31,667, the valuation at which they now stand in the Port Trust books. The boilers are represented to be worn out and an expenditure of Rs. 20,000 or thereabouts to be necessary to put them in order. Assuming that when overhauled and repaired they are taken to be worth Rs. 25 000 each, or Rs. 50,000 for the two; that interest is taken at 4½ per cent. and depreciation or sinking fund at Rs. 2,500 per annum, these items will together amount to Rs. 4,750, adding approximately say, Re. 1-2 per 1,000, gallons to the water rate. So that supposing the full Municipal rates of 12 annas to be charged the actual cost of supplying the shipping would be:—Public rate per 1,000 gallons Re. 12-0; extra for working Rs 4-5-0; extra for interest and depreciation, Re. 1-2-0; total Rs. 6-3-0, or say Rs. 6¼ per thousand gallons. That is less than the Port Trust have hitherto been charging for water supplied to the shipping, but that I estimate is a rate which would about cover expenses, and I do not think the work can be done for very much less. A contractor with barges of his own might do it for something under; but I have mentioned these figures in order to show that the Port Trust rate has not been so extravagant as supposed. I may further state that the original cost of the two barges, when purchased, was Rs. 83,333, less Rs. 13,333, which the Municipality agreed to contribute, and which has been recovered by non-payment of water rate, leaving Rs. 70,000 as the actual cost paid by the Pilotage Board, whose accounts were handed over to the Port Trust. From the 4th of April 1867 to the 31st October 1876, Rs. 4 000 per annum have been written of for depreciation, making Rs. 38,333, and the value of the two barges now stated in the Port Trust books is Rs. 31,667, but I am told they are not worth that sum and that the Port Trust have not written off sufficient for depreciation. During the last nine years, the total receipts have been Rs. 3,22,583, and the expenditure has been:—Establishment, Rs. 67,762; stores and coals, Rs. 89,491; repairs, Rs. 64,609; and miscellaneous Rs. 1192; water rate paid to the Municipality, Rs. 12,962; accumulated interest, Rs. 49,310; and depreciation as before stated, Rs. 38,333; making a total of Rs. 3,23,659, and leaving a difference of say 1,076 expenditure above receipts That is only up to October last, and now we have reached March, and the probability is that at present the balance is slightly in favour of the Port Trust, assuming the barges to be worth the sum at which they stand. But there is no great advantage one way or the other, and it was on these figures, or rather on a statement that had been previously made by the Secretary to the Port Trust, that the late Captain Henry and I stated that hitherto the Port Trust had not made any profit out of these transactions.

The Chairman—And do they still wish to keep the supply in their hands?

Col. Hancock—They do not want to keep it unless the Municipality wishes them.

The Municipal Commissioner—I have ascertained a contractor (Mr. Kerner) will do the work for Rs. 6 per thousand gallons.

Col. Hancock said the Port Trust might have purchased their barges expensively, but he was informed the price paid was not considered an unusual price at the time the purchase was made. There were perhaps savings which either the Port Trust or any other agency might effect so as to bring down the charge to Rs. 6 or Rs. 6-8 per thousand gallons. Rs. 8 per thousand gallons was a very high charge for the shipping to pay for water, and he thought the Port Trust and the Municipality should work in concert towards reducing it as much as possible. If the Municipality charged 12 annas, it must be remembered the difference must come, not out of the Port Trust but out of the shipping. He thought the Municipal authorities should recognise the fact that it was their duty to supply water to shipping.

The Chairman said he had not see that it was the duty of the Municipality to supply water to the shipping more than to other people, unless they paid for it.

Col. Hancock—They have had to pay for it hitherto at the rate of Rs. 8 per thousand gallons.

Dr. Cook said that where the Municipality had failed formerly was in not supplying good and pure water to the shipping.

Dr. Blaney thought there was a very important principle involved. There were industries springing up all round Bombay which he knew were very considerably hampered by the high rate they had to pay for water; and when they could supply these industries with water at a lower rate the shipping would be entitled to have it at the same rate, but, he thought, not before. There would be a very much greater pressure on the Vehar main when the Toolsee works were completed than there was at present, and when the Prince's Dock was finished vessels that lay there could get their water at a little over 12 annas instead of six rupees per thousand gallons. The Municipality would be better able to define their position in regard to the water supply when these two important works were completed.

Col. Hancock proposed that the fee of 8 annas should be sanctioned, on the ground that it was desirable to reduce the cost of the water supplied to the shipping as much as possible.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee said he was decidedly of opinion that no reduction should be made.

On the question being put to the vote, there were five for and five against Col. Hancock's motion, and the Chairman gave his vote against it and in favour of the full rate of 12 annas.

THE INFLUX FROM THE FAMINE-STRICKEN DISTRICTS.

The reports of Dr. Weir, the Health Officer, and Sir Frank Souter, Commissioner of Police, upon this subject were not completed.

In reply to a question from the Chairman, Dr. Weir said he had calculated 7,204 people had come into Bombay from the famine districts

The Municipal Commissioner said he understood that a house to house inquiry instituted by Sir Frank Souter (who had at this time left the room) showed that the number was nearly 14,000.

A memorandum from Government, No. 1472 A of 1877, forwarding the following copy of a letter to Sir Frank Souter, K.C.S.I., asking for a report as to what number of strangers have arrived in Bombay from the famine-districts, was submitted and recorded.

No. 1472 of 1877.—Revenue Department.

Bombay Castle, 7th March 1877.

To Sir FRANK SOUTER, Knight, C. S. I.

SIR,—With reference to the discussion which took place at the Town Council yesterday on the subject of the influx of people from the famine districts into Bombay, I am desired by His Excellency the Governor in Council to request you will be good enough to ascertain at your earliest convenience and report to Government, whether any large number of strangers from the distressed districts have arrived, and if so, about how many. Also Government would like to know whether the majority come from the Deccan or elsewhere. It is believed that at this time of the year large numbers of people annually come from Rutnagherry and the Konkan to obtain work, returning home when the rains commence. This also should be clearly ascertained. Dr. Weir might be consulted by you when making these enquiries.—I have, &c.

E. W. RAVENSCROFT,
Chief Secretary to Government.

The Chairman remarked that there was nothing mentioned in the Government letter about the condition of the people.

Dr Cook said he believed reports of inspectors to the Health Officer showed many of the people to be in a state of semi-starvation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sanction was given to the taking up of the following pieces of land required for street improvements:—3 05 sq. yards, or thereabouts, at No. 4 Syed Abdool Rahmon St., from Mr. Hajee Soonar Essa, at Rs. 40 per sq. yard; and 46·80 sq. yds., or thereabouts, at No. 12 and 13 Don Tad 1st Row and Chunam Kiln Lane, from Mr. Hajee Absullar Hajee Talub, at Rs. 10 per sq. yard.

Sanction was also given to the payment of Rs. 633 to Messrs. Forbes and Company, being compensation on account of the removal of the front portion of their house in Meadow Street, Fort. This amount is in addition, to the compensation already sanctioned by the Council on the 27th of June 1876 for land taken up there.

The seal of the Corporation was affixed to a conveyance of 28 sq. yards of ground at Tardeo from Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, under which conveyance the Municipality rebuild a boundary wall at a cost of about Rs. 213; also to a conveyance from Mr. Shree Bhugwat Proosajee Maharaj of 9·60 sq. yards of ground in Jugjeewan Keeka St., taken up for street improvement; and also to a conveyance from Mr. Bhai Ramchunder of 83·05 sq. yards of ground at No. 115 Breach Candy Road, taken up for street improvement.

Sanction was given to the employment of 30 additional coolies at the Mahaluxmee pipe depot at a cost of Rs. 360 per mensem; to the expenditure of Rs. 416-3-1 for the erection of three kerosine lamps and the lighting thereof for nine months on the new temporary road near the reservoir Malabar Hill; to an outlay of 3,012-8-0 for the provision of five additional cutchra carts and five pairs of bullocks, &c., to provide for the removal of cutchra from the Malabar Hill district rendered necessary by the stoppage of burning cutchra at Tarwady, owing to the construction of the new water works reservoir at Malabar Hill; and to the payment from the cash balance of Rs. 13,000 (or thereabouts) for interest claimed by Government on account to balances in the 15 lacs (2nd loan) and four lacs (Tulsi) loan payable for the months of January and February 1877.

REFUNDS OF TOWN DUTIES.

Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote had given the following notice of motion:—

To H. W. Barrow, Esq., Secretary, Town Council.

SIR,—I beg to give notice that I shall move the following resolution at the meeting of the Town Council to be held on 20th March instant:—

"That instead of returning to importers the full amount of the town duty on goods, which are exported or sent out of Bombay, only three fourths of the same be returned."

On the Town Council resolving to recommend the above resolution for sanction to the Municipal Corporation, and on obtaining the same it will be necessary to transmit it to Government for the requisite alteration in the new Act when passing through the Legislative Council—I remain, &c.,

RAGHUNATH NARAYEN KHOTE.

Bombay, 9th March 1877.

This portion of the business was postponed.

HIGH COURT, MARCH 15TH.

(Before the HON. MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

HAJEE ADAM HAJEE ESMAIL vs. GOOLABA ANUNDA & OTHERS.

HIS LORDSHIP said this was one of four suits he had lately heard in which the plaintiff sought relief from the Court against certain oppressive acts alleged to have been committed by the defendants, who were Marwarees. In this case the plaintiff's story was that on the 4th of March 1876, he borrowed Rs. 1,175 from the defendants, and was obliged, in order to obtain that sum, to sign 30 or 40 promissory notes amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 13,935. The case for the defendants, on the other hand, was that on other days besides the 4th of March 1876, the plaintiff borrowed monies from them, and that the total amount actually advanced to him in cash was Rs. 6,687-8. In respect of a portion of this sum, Rs. 2 436—advanced to the plaintiff on the 23rd of June 1876, there was no claim in the present suit, the notes signed to secure it making it repayable two years after that date. His Lordship said he was of opinion that the defendants' case was clearly made out, and, looking at the whole of the evidence, he did not entertain the slightest possible doubt that the plaintiff had wilfully perjured himself in the account he had given of the transactions which formed the subject matter of the suit, and that the plaintiff's case had been trumped up to enable him to escape the repayment of the money which had been left to him. The Court could not pay attention to any plea of inexperience on the part of the plaintiff, who was shown to be 22 years of age, and to enjoy the luxury of two wives, and who admitted that he had borrowed Rs. 1,000 from a Marwaree when he was 10 years old, so that he had been acquainted with their modes of dealing for 12 years. A decree was passed for the amounts actually paid in hard cash with the cost of stamps, amounting to about Rs. 4.290, with interest at 4 per cent. per month from March 1876.

THE RENOWN CASES.

In seven cases against William Smith, viz:—those of J. A. Baumbach and others vs. William Smith; Casimer Bonneviale vs. William Smith; Merwanjee Muncherjee Mody vs. William Smith; Byramjee Shapoorjee vs. William Smith; J T. Bell and another vs. William Smith; Muncherjee Merwanjee vs. William Smith; and Jehangeer Rustomjee vs. William Smith,—which were known as the Renown cases, consent decrees were taken for Re. 1, and costs, including the cost of the injunction, in each case.

THE NEW DHURUMSEY POONJABHOY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

SOME days ago, on the application of Nusserwanjee Merwanjee Panday, an ex-officio director of the above Company, Mr. Justice Green granted a rule *nisi* for a writ of *mandamus*, requiring the directors of the Company to show cause why they should not give the applicant an inspection of the directors' minute-book and allow him, if necessary, to take extracts from it. The *mandamus* was returnable yesterday, when Mr. Inverarity instructed by Messrs. Fletcher and Smith, on behalf of the Company, asked for a fortnight's postponement. He said the applicant's solicitors had no objection to a postponement for a week, but a week was not sufficient, as the Company wanted Lalchund Khengar, one of the directors, who was away from Bombay, to make an affidavit.

The Advocate General, on behalf of the applicant, said it was owing to the intercession of third parties that his client had agreed to a week's postponement, but he certainly objected to the matter standing over for a fortnight. Mr. Inverarity read an affidavit made by Muncherbha Bejonjee, the secretary of the Company, in which it was stated that certain translations, required for the answering affidavit, were not ready; and that the affidavit could not be prepared, because Lalchund Khengar, who is acquainted with all the facts of the case, had suddenly to go to his native country (Cutch) to perform the funeral ceremony on the death of his master's wife.

The Judge—If he is acquainted with all the facts, why did he not make an affidavit before leaving Bombay?

Mr. Inverarity said the translations of the minutes were not ready; and as chairman of the Company, he wanted counsel's opinion before taking any step in the matter. The applicant's object in getting a writ of *mandamus* was to be enabled to file a suit; and he had actually filed it. It would not come on for some time; and a fortnight's postponement could not possibly injure him. The Company had not refused to give him an inspection of the minute-book, but had only asked him to wait until they consulted counsel.

His Lordship thought that the applicant, as a director, was certainly entitled to an inspection of the book at any time. He having consented to a week's adjournment, the matter was postponed for a week. The present application for a fortnight's time was refused with costs.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

AT a sitting of the Court yesterday, the following among other matters were disposed of by the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey:—

RE THUCKSE LALJEE JADOWJEE AND KESIRBAEE.

Mr. Starling appeared for an opposing creditor. The insolvents, the second of whom a female is in jail, appeared in person. Mr. Starling opposed on the ground of insolvents having brought before his Lordship, on the Civil Side, a vexatious suit against the creditor which they tried to support by perjury. His Lordship adjourned the discharge of the first insolvent for two years, and that of the second for six months; both being liable to imprisonment for the respective periods mentioned at the suit of the opposing creditor.

RE WILLIAM HENRY HUGHES.

Mr. Budroodin appeared for an opposing creditor. There was no appearance for the insolvent, an engineer, whose liabilities amounted to Rs. 1,256. This was the second time the insolvent did not appear; and his petition was, therefore, dismissed.

RE ROBERT CHARLES ARTHUR CAMPBELL.

Mr. M. Breslauer, a creditor, appeared to oppose in person. The insolvent is a merchant whose liabilities amounted to Rs. 4,741. He did not appear a second time; and his petition was dismissed.

RE NAGURDAS PURSMANUNDAS.

The liabilities of the insolvent, a merchant, amounted to Rs. 8,11 176; the good assets to Rs. 58,248; the bad assets to Rs. 41,072 and the doubtful assets to Rs. 349. The case was allowed to stand over for a fortnight.

RE SHA CURSON MANOCKCHUND.

The insolvent, a servant, whose liabilities amounted to Rs. 4,384, applied for an adjournment as he wanted to compromise with his creditors. An adjournment for three months was granted.

RE HENRY VERAL FAULCONER.

The insolvent, an auctioneer, appeared in person, his schedule showing liabilities amounting to Rs. 11,797. There was no opposition, and the Commissioner granted a discharge except as regarded certain creditors.

PETITIONS DISMISSED.

The petitions of the undermentioned insolvents were dismissed for want of appearance:—Khetsey Dewjee, a merchant, liabilities, Rs. 34,261. Mr. Budroodin appeared for an opposing creditor. Canjee Damoodhur, a broker, Rs. 8,891. Francis Thomas Contincho, a cultivator, Rs. 1,430.

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CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Through Passenger Service between G. I. P. and East Indian Railways.
Through Passenger Service between Bombay and Madras.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c. by G. I. P. Railway.
Nizam's State Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora and Andaree.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Khamgaum State Railway.
Amraotee State Railway.
Wurdah State Railway.
Holkar State Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Rajpootana State Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways:—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta & South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Nulbattee State Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Co.'s Indus Steam Flotilla
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore and Nusseerabad.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Darjeeling Mail Service.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

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